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INDICES

A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services

The District of Columbia Government
Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Prepared By:
Office of Policy and Program Evaluation

July 1986

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

To the Residents and Friends of the District of Columbia:

This third annual publication of *INDICES: A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services*, through its expanded coverage of Washington, D.C.'s population, neighborhoods and the services, programs and operations of the District government, presents an even more complete picture of the municipality we serve.

In response to your suggestions, the 1986 *INDICES* contains additional data on each of the city's eight wards, emphasizing the special characteristics that distinguish that ward from the others. Yet each ward is inextricably woven into the tapestry that is Washington, D.C., a city whose capabilities are expanded by the combined activities of the people as a whole. Washington is a wonderful mixture of culture, traditions and styles. It is the nation's capital and it is an international capital.

INDICES also presents a record of public trust and delivery of services to the citizens. As managers of a $2.6 billion corporation, we have expanded opportunities by opening the Capital City Business and Industrial Park, improving the Capital City Market with an additional 60,000 square foot building and streetscape improvements and revitalizing neighborhood commercial corridors such as H Street, Northeast and 14th and U Streets, Northwest. We have introduced a regional employment program with nearby jurisdictions in Maryland and Virginia. We have provided loans to our residents to become homeowners. We have expanded our services to the elderly. We have increased our services to the Latino community. Through WMATA, we are bringing Metrorail to Anacostia and to Shaw. We have reduced the level of serious crime by 26 percent since 1981.

These are only a few things that we have done. As you peruse *INDICES*, you will come across many achievements and, of course, many challenges. As much as has been done, there is always more to be done. That is the challenge of the future.

The public response to *INDICES* has been encouraging. *INDICES* serves not only as a ready reference for District government employees; it has also become a learning tool for our students, a planning document for people examining the economy, a marketing guide for the entrepreneur, a source of information for the media, and an instrument for citizens to keep abreast of the workings of their government. I extend my sincere appreciation to all of the agencies, institutions and organizations that provided information on their programs and operations for inclusion in *INDICES*.

We invite your comments and suggestions on the government, and on *INDICES*, so that we may better serve you. I am committed to excellence in government and to sharing the record of our accomplishments with you, our readers.

Sincerely,

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Reader's Guide

This is the third publication of *INDICES*, a comprehensive statistical index by the government of the District of Columbia. *INDICES* contains current and historical data about the people, the neighborhoods, the economy and the government services of the District of Columbia and key program statistics for 1980 through 1985, with projections for 1986. *INDICES* has been published annually since 1984.

The information contained in *INDICES* was provided by agencies of the District government, by businesses and other private and public organizations including the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments and by federal agencies. Through a process of identifying with the agency the key data elements that capture the significant outputs of governmental operations, *INDICES* provides a snapshot of the scope of government services. The same process is used to obtain key data elements about the District's economy, environment and people. The indicators published in this edition have been expanded to include subjects and data not in previous editions. In the event that *INDICES* does not answer the questions that you are seeking to address, please let us know. We are interested in making this document as useful as possible to the reader. To that end, we call your attention to the following:

- The table of contents is a guide to the organization of the material. However, because of the cross-cutting relationships of much of the subject matter, an index has been included in this edition.

- Sources of information are identified in the footnotes. If further information is desired, the reader should contact the source agency. Telephone numbers of the public information offices of District government agencies are listed in the appendix.

- Ward profiles in the first chapter provide a ready reference and overview of each ward. However, the profiles do not contain all data elements by ward distribution. Refer to the index for listing of the subject matter desired.

- Some information in previous editions of *INDICES*, principally 1980 census data, has not been republished this year. Some of the data are presented on a fiscal year basis, some on a calendar year basis and others on a tax year basis, whichever is most frequently used by the agency or is the basis upon which the data element is commonly reported. Some statistical materials are also reported in the narrative and not referenced in the tables. These items are listed in the subject index. Revisions of data previously published in *INDICES* are identified in the footnotes. The symbol "NA" means not available; the symbol "-" means not applicable.

An order form for *INDICES* is provided inside the back cover. *INDICES* is prepared by the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation, Executive Office of the Mayor and is available from:

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Government Finance:	District Lottery sales totalled $112 million in 1985.	D.C. Lottery & Charitable Games Control Board
Economic Development:	Wholesale produce distributor at Capital City Market	Lisa Berg
Human Services:	Serving the Latino elderly	Eduardo Lopez, Office on Latino Affairs
Education/Recreation/Library:	Students learning computer skills	D.C. Board of Education
Recreation Annual Events:	Competitive swimming event	Gene Young, D.C. Department of Recreation
Public Works:	Groundbreaking for Anacostia Metrorail station	Paul Myatt, Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority
Public Safety:	Police officer comforts lost child.	Deborah Maiese, Office of Policy and Program Evaluation

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Washingtonians Watching Riverfest Parade

Washington, District of Columbia

Nation's Capital

Since December 1, 1800, the District of Columbia has been the nation's capital and the seat of the federal government. Washington, D.C. has been home to every president since John Adams. The original plan of streets and places in the city was designed by Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant. The plan was further refined and the first maps of the District of Columbia were drawn by Major Andrew Ellicott and Benjamin Banneker.

The principal federal buildings and monuments are clustered around the Capitol Building and along the Mall from the Capitol Building to the Potomac River in an area known as the federal enclave. This enclave includes the White House, the Capitol, the Supreme Court and the Library of Congress, which has one of the largest collections of books in the world. Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and the Capitol is the ceremonial way for Presidential inauguration parades and other national celebrations. The principal federal parklands located in the District are the Mall, Haines Point, the National Arboretum and Rock Creek Park. Washington, D.C. is the location of most federal departments and agencies. The federal workforce in the District of Columbia averaged 211,500 employees in 1985, about 60 percent of all federal employees in the metropolitan area. Many senators, congressional representatives and federal officials live in Washington, D.C.

Location and Layout

The District of Columbia is considered by the Census Bureau to be located among the states in the South Atlantic region. Sixty square miles are land area and nine square miles are water area. The original diamond-shaped area of 100 miles was once a part of Maryland and Virginia, but the Virginia part was returned to that state in 1846. The District of Columbia shares borders with Maryland to the northwest, northeast and southeast; the Potomac River separates the District from Virginia on the southwest.

Washington is laid out in four quadrants with the Capitol Building as the centerpiece. North Capitol and South Capitol Streets start at the Capitol and serve as the dividing line between east and west. East Capitol Street and the Mall extend from the Capitol to serve as the dividing line between north and south. Washington has avenues or drives named for every state, thousands of acres of parkland and beautiful flowering trees — the most famous of which are the flowering cherry trees around the Tidal Basin, a gift from Japan.

International City

As the national capital, the District of Columbia is host to 150 foreign embassies and six other recognized diplomatic missions with a total of 10,135 employees. The presence of representatives of foreign governments attracts many international organizations to Washington. The Organization of American States has fifty missions in Washington, D.C. There are 21 other international organizations such as the World Health Organization, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Together, these foreign missions and agencies make Washington, D.C. an international city.

National and International Cultural Center

The District of Columbia offers many nationally and internationally known museums and arts institutions. The Smithsonian Institution is curator of the nation's world renowned collections of natural history, technology and air and space exploration. The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is the home of the National Symphony Orchestra and the American National Theater. The National Gallery of Art houses a fine collection of paintings and sculpture that is a national treasure. Other major Washington cultural institutions include the National Theatre, Ford's Theatre, Arena Stage, and the Phillips and Corcoran Art Galleries. Within the District of Columbia there are 18 institutions of higher education, with a combined enrollment of 78,500 students, which exceeds the college enrollment of 14 states.

Among the many churches, synagogues, mosques and other places of worship in Washington, D.C. are several national religious institutions. These include the Washington National Cathedral, the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, Saint Sophia Greek Orthodox Cathedral, the National Presbyterian Church and the Islamic Center Mosque.

Tourism and Conventions

Washington is one of the nation's major tourist and convention cities. Of the 17.9 million people who visited the city in 1985, one million people came from foreign countries. The Washington Convention Center was host to 26 national conventions and many others were held in Washington's convention hotels.

Sports Attractions

The Washington Redskins, 1984 Eastern Division champions of the National Football League, play at the Robert F. Kennedy Stadium. The District is also the home of the Georgetown University Hoyas, one of two finalists in the 1985 National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament. The District of Columbia Commission on Baseball has been formed to attract a major league baseball team to the nation's capital. Already 15,000 season tickets have been sold, showing that the citizens of Washington, D.C. are ready to support a home baseball team.

In the metropolitan area, the Capital Centre, a 19,123 seat sports arena in Prince George's County, Maryland is the home of the Washington Bullets of the National Basketball Association and the Washington Capitals of the National Hockey League. Also played at the Capital Centre is the annual high school Capital Classic, where all-star high school basketball players from around the country compete against all-stars from Washington and the metropolitan area.

Washington, D.C. Compared with States

In 1984, the population of the District of Columbia was estimated to be 626,900, which is larger than four states: Alaska, Delaware, Vermont and Wyoming. The District's voting age population of 465,200 was also larger than those four states. In 1984, District taxpayers paid an average of $4,498 in federal income tax, which was greater than the average federal income tax paid by residents in all states, except Alaska and Connecticut. The total federal income tax paid by residents of the District of Columbia was $1.211 billion, more than that paid by residents of ten states.

In 1984, there were 320,000 people in the District's civilian labor force, which is greater than the civilian labor force in 4 states. Over 60 percent of District residents are in the civilian labor force, a higher labor force participation rate than 21 states. The District's female civilian labor force participation rate is greater than all but 5 states. The per capita income of District residents in 1985 was $17,909 greater than the per capita income in all states of the nation.

In comparing business indicators in the District of Columbia with those of other states, there were 88,400 people employed in service industries in 1982, more than such employment in 16 states. Domestic deposits in financial institutions in the District of Columbia were $13.7 billion in 1984, more than such deposits in 15 states. Similarly, the assets of commercial banks were $11.1 billion, which were larger than commercial bank deposits in 13 states.

Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Center

The Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA, is comprised of 16 jurisdictions. The District of Columbia is the hub of the metropolitan region, joined by Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland and Arlington County and the city of Alexandria in Virginia. Outlying jurisdictions included in the MSA are Calvert, Charles and Frederick Counties in Maryland and Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William and Stafford Counties in Virginia, and the cities of Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park in Virginia. Since the 1980 census, Calvert, Frederick and Stafford counties have been included in this Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Washington, D.C. is the center of the ninth largest metropolitan area in the country. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that this metropolitan region had a population in 1984 of 3.4 million people. Metropolitan centers larger than Washington are Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Washington, D.C. is unique as a metropolitan center. As of the 1980 census, it had a higher proportion of females participating in the labor force than any of the 38 MSAs with over 1 million population. With a per capita income of $10,300, it ranked first. This reflects the high percentage of the population aged 25 and over who have a college degree, 27 percent, and the high percentage of the civilian labor force, 34 percent, who are working in professional/managerial jobs.

A recent study by the Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments, "Economic Trends in Metropolitan Washington 1980-85," concluded that the region is growing more rapidly than at any time since the 1960s. The study noted the following changes in the period 1980–1985:

- The population in the metropolitan area increased by 178,600 to 3,429,500. This was a rate of slightly more than 1.1 percent a year, or 13.7 percent for a ten year period. This growth rate is almost double that of the decade of the 1970s.
- Jobs increased by 269,900 to 1,907,700. Public sector jobs declined in the federal, state and local government sectors by a total of 2.6 percent to 557,200, while private sector jobs increased by 26.7 percent to 1,350,500.
- The civilian labor force increased by 393,000 to 2,026,000, an increase of 24 percent in five years. The number employed increased by 383,000 to 1,946,000 and the unemployment rate declined from 4.3 percent to 4.0 percent. In the year 1984-85, some 180,000 workers were added to the MSA labor force.
- Commercial nonresidential construction consisted of 2,700 projects with a total of 124 million square feet valued at $7 billion.
- Retail sales increased by $8.1 billion to $24.7 billion. This growth rate of 49 percent was higher than the U.S. average of 43 percent.
- Cost of living as measured by the Consumer Price Index rose by 77.2 points to 321.9, or 31.6 percent. The U.S. average over the five year period was an increase of 75.4 points to 322.2, or 30.6 percent.

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority is responsible for building the rapid rail transit system serving the region and for operating both the rail and bus systems. At the end of 1985, some 60 miles of track and 60 stations were in operation in the Metrorail system, serving 100.5 million riders, during the year. The active bus system fleet numbered 1,394 vehicles and served 131.8 million riders in 1985. Construction of the rail system, with 103 planned track miles and 87 planned stations, is spurring development throughout the region.

Washington, D.C., Our Hometown

On January 2, 1975, the first elected government of the District of Columbia in over 100 years was sworn into office. The District has an elected Mayor, Council, one non-voting Delegate to Congress, School Board and 37 advisory neighborhood commissions. The offices of the Mayor and the Council are located in the District Building on Pennsylvania Avenue, between the White House and the Capitol.

Washington's resident population estimated to be 626,900 in 1984 is larger than the populations of 22 nations in the world. According to the 1980 census, this population was 70 percent Black, 27 percent White and 3 percent other races. The District has 95 neighborhoods rich in historical significance. They have names such as Brookland, Georgetown, Hillcrest, Shepherd Park and Tenleytown. These neighborhoods offer single family and multifamily housing, shopping, entertainment, recreation and education. These homes and apartments are served by both the Metrobus system and 33 stations in the current Metrorail system. Ethnic diversity is evident in many communities and is often accented by shops offering goods from around the world and restaurants offering African, Asian, Chinese, Carribbean, European, Latin and Middle Eastern cuisines. Washington's downtown is undergoing a major transition. In recent years there has been a virtual explosion of development including the Washington Convention Center, hotels, office buildings and retail shops.

Many community based groups, such as the Latin American Youth Center, the Whitman Walker Clinic, Independent Living for the Handicapped and the House of Imogene provide a range of health and social services. Community organizations serve the community's youngsters in need of day care, adolescents in need of job training and senior citizens in need of companionship and activities. District government operated recreation centers, schools and libraries which enhance the quality of life. Churches of all faiths, synagogues, mosques and other places of worship enrich the lives and religious traditions of the people.

Neighborhood festivals have become increasingly popular. There is a Chinese New Year celebration in Chinatown. There are ethnic festivals in Adams Morgan — one to celebrate the neighborhood and another in celebration of Hispanic cultures. There are also festivals at neighborhood churches, such as the Greek Orthodox church. There is an annual Capital Community Festival at the Convention Center. The annual New Year's Eve celebration at th Old Post Office Pavilion on Pennsylvania Avenue was inaugurated on December 31, 1983, and has attracted larger crowds every year. The Potomac Riverfest is an annual celebration of our efforts to clean up the Potomac River. These events keep alive the traditions of the diverse people who call Washington, D.C. their hometown.

On Monday, January 20, 1986, the nation celebrated the first annual national holiday commemorating the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. King's birthday had been a District of Columbia holiday since 1978, nine years before its celebration as a national holiday. Since District residents contributed leadership in achieving the national holiday, this day was of special significance. A week-long celebration of activities was held throughout the city, culminating in the unveiling in the Martin Luther King Memorial Library of a mural by Don Miller, depicting the people and symbolic events in Dr. King's life.

RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS

Elected Officials

1986

Congressional Delegate	Mayor	Council Chairman
Walter Fauntroy, Democrat	Marion Barry Jr., Democrat	David A. Clarke, Democrat

Councilmembers Elected At-Large

Betty Ann Kane	Democrat
Hilda H.M. Mason	Statehood
John Ray	Democrat
Carol Schwartz	Republican

Councilmembers Representing Wards

Frank Smith, Jr.	Democrat	Ward 1
John A. Wilson	Democrat	Ward 2
Polly Shackleton	Democrat	Ward 3
Charlene Drew Jarvis	Democrat	Ward 4
William R. Spaulding	Democrat	Ward 5
Nadine P. Winter	Democrat	Ward 6
H.R. Crawford	Democrat	Ward 7
Wilhelmina J. Rolark	Democrat	Ward 8

District of Columbia Board of Education

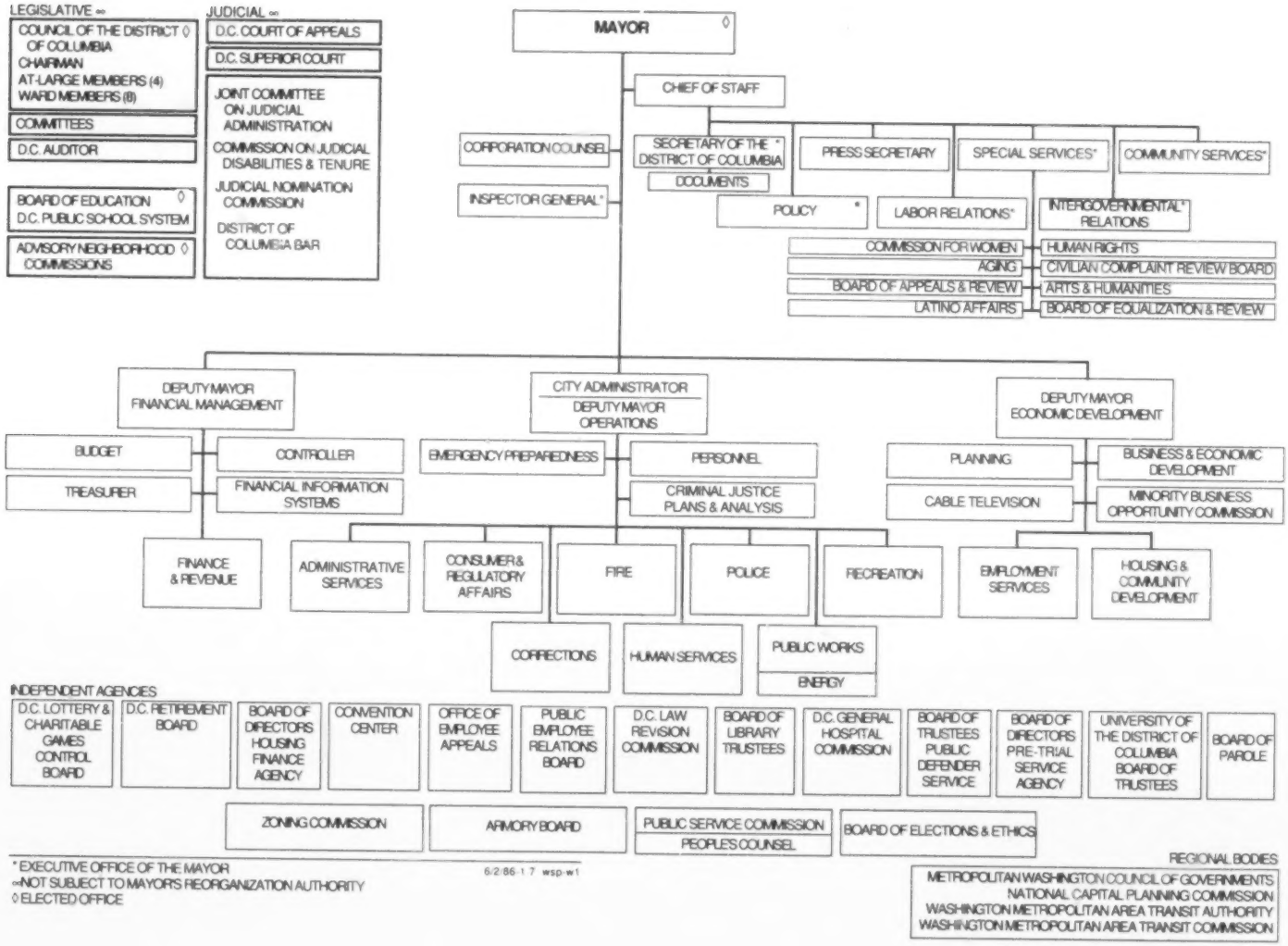
Rev. David H. Eaton	At-Large
Eugene Kinlow	At-Large
Phyllis Young	At-Large
Wilma Harvey*	Ward 1
R. David Hall, President	Ward 2
Wanda Washburn	Ward 3
Linda W. Cropp, Vice President	Ward 4
Bettie G. Benjamin	Ward 5
Bob Boyd	Ward 6
Nathaniel Bush	Ward 7
R. Calvin Lockridge	Ward 8
Angela C. Hill	Student**

* Appointed to fill a vacancy due to the death of Edna Frazier-Cromwell
**Elected by city-wide student vote

Advisory Neighborhood Commissions

Advisory neighborhood commissioners are elected in single member districts within each ward. The total number of commissioners elected is 323.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT



Government in the District of Columbia

Form of Government

On January 2, 1975, the officials of the District's home rule government were inaugurated. An elected Mayor, the Chairperson and 12 members of the Council of the District of Columbia were sworn into office. This elected form of government was authorized by law December 24, 1973, when the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, Public Law 93-198, was signed by the President of the United States. The "Home Rule Charter," contained in this Act, had been accepted by the majority of District voters in the Charter referendum on May 7, 1974.

The Charter provides for the election of the Mayor and the thirteen-member Council. The Chairperson and four Councilmembers are elected at-large. One Councilmember is elected from each of the eight wards. All Councilmembers' terms are for four years. The election for the Mayor, Council Chairman, two of the four at-large Councilmembers and four of the eight ward Councilmembers is held in the off-year of Presidential elections. The other two at-large Councilmembers and the other four ward Councilmembers are elected in the same year as Presidential elections are held. In granting home rule to the District of Columbia, Congress ensured minority party representation on the Council. Although two at-large Councilmembers are elected every two years, no political party may nominate more than one candidate in such elections.

Board of Education

In 1968, prior to the inception of home rule, District residents gained the right to elect the members of the Board of Education in nonpartisan elections by virtue of Public Law 90-292. Three members are elected at-large and one member is elected from each of the eight wards, all serving four-year staggered terms. There is also a student member elected annually by the student body. The Board members elect the Board President who serves a one year term.

Non-voting Congressional Delegate

In 1970, Congress enacted Public Law 91-510, which gave the District a non-voting Delegate in the U.S. House of Representatives. Although the Delegate to the Congress cannot vote in the House of Representatives, the delegate can participate in the legislative process. This includes representing the interests of the District of Columbia in the committees and subcommittees on which the Delegate serves and votes.

Advisory Neighborhood Commissions

The Charter authorized the election of advisory neighborhood commissions, ANCs. The first election of ANC commissioners was held in 1976. Currently there are 37 organized ANCs, composed of 323 commissioners representing single member districts. The boundaries of ANCs are drawn to correspond with neighborhoods in the District; single member districts within the ANCs are determined on the basis of population, one for every 2,000 residents. The ANC commissioners are elected on a nonpartisan basis for two years. They advise the District government on transportation, zoning, environmental services and other public policy issues that affect their neighborhoods.

Responsibilities of Government

The District government operates on a fiscal year, which begins on the first of October of each year and ends on September thirtieth of the following year. The District has the most complex responsibilities of any city, since it functions as a municipality, county and state government. It has special responsibilities as the nation's capital, such as the providing public safety and public works for the federal establishment in Washington and receiving international visitors. Each year, the Congress appropriates a federal payment to the District for these services and in recognition of non-taxable federal property, which represents one-third of the assessed value of real property in the District of Columbia.

The District administers all the services that in other states are provided by state, county, city and other levels of local government. This unique governmental structure makes it difficult to compare the District of Columbia with any other jurisdiction. Governmental responsibilities include operating a public land-grant university, a public hospital, a state level correctional system, state licensing and regulatory functions and a state level court system. Zoning decisions, traffic control and the provision of income support programs are among the diverse responsibilities of the District government.

Legislative Authority

Although Congress in the "Home Rule Charter" delegates broad legislative authority to the elected officials of the District government, it does severely limit the powers of the District government in several areas. The Charter prohibits imposing a tax on the income of non-resident workers. The Charter requires that any legislation approved by the Mayor and the Council, except emergency legislation, the budget act and some acts pertaining to the sale of bonds, must lay over in Congress for 30 legislative review days before becoming effective. During the review period, Congress may veto any such act if both houses adopt a resolution of disapproval and the President supports that resolution. For acts relating to the Criminal Code, the review period is 60 legislative days. A Congressional legislative day is a day in which one house of Congress is in session.

The District's budget process was not significantly changed by enactment of the home rule legislation. The budget act approved by the Mayor and Council is considered to be a legislative proposal. The budget contains the planned expenditure of all revenues. After it is enacted by the Mayor and the Council it must be forwarded by the Mayor to the President of the United States. After the President has reviewed the budget, it is forwarded to the Congress for review by the Appropriations Committees and for approval by both the House of Representatives and the Senate. In the cases of the sale of bonds and emergency legislation, acts of the local government are final and require no Congressional review. Emergency legislation can be enacted locally in limited circumstances, but it expires in 90 days and generally cannot be reenacted, except through permanent legislation.

The Charter also reaffirmed the right of the U.S. Attorney's Office to prosecute adult felony and misdemeanor cases, the power of the President to appoint local judges, the federal land use control powers of the National Capital Planning Commission and the power of the Congress to control the height of buildings in the District of Columbia.

A Century of Appointed Forms of Government

Between 1871 and 1874, the District had a territorial government with an appointed Governor and Council and an elected Assembly. While early history records various forms of citizen participation in municipal affairs through elected mayors and legislatures, all self-government ended in 1874. Between 1874 and 1967, the District was governed by three Commissioners, appointed by the President of the United States and subject to confirmation by the Senate.

From 1967 to 1974, the District was governed by a single Commissioner and a nine member Council, both appointed by the President of the United States, under Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967 approved by President Lyndon B. Johnson. The appointed Council inherited the limited legislative powers that had been exercised by the previous Board of Commissioners. During this period, most of the important legislation affecting the District was enacted by the Congress.

Home Rule: 1975-1986

In the first eleven years of home rule, the foundation of local self-government has been laid by the enactment of key legislation needed to establish the District's identity as a state and local government. Legislation enacted included an independent merit personnel system, a local depository act, the rules for advisory neighborhood commissions and authority to enter the municipal bond market. With the passage of a comprehensive procurement act and new initiatives in automated systems and telecommunications, the District government is modernizing its operations.

Under local management, the District government's budgets have been balanced. The $377.8 million accumulated deficit in 1981, largely inherited from pre-home rule governments, has been reduced to $237 million at the end of fiscal year 1985. A sophisticated computer-based financial management system has been installed. The District's books have been audited by certified public accountants in accordance with local government standards and have been certified to be in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles. Agencies and functions have been reorganized to improve service delivery and to ensure service responsiveness to citizens.

An amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving the District of Columbia full voting membership in both the Senate and the House of Representatives was approved by the Congress in 1978. Although ratified by 16 states, the amendment was not ratified by the two-thirds necessary within the seven years allotted and therefore expired.

Statehood Petition

To overcome the limitations of the current home rule authority, the District is seeking statehood. Statehood efforts began in 1970 with the formation of the D.C. Statehood Party, which helped to raise the consciousness of District residents about the values and powers of statehood. In 1979, under the leadership of a statehood initiative group, residents placed a statehood initiative on the ballot. With a 60 percent approval by the electorate, the initiative passed and set into motion the process of a state constitutional convention. In November 1981, 45 delegates were elected to draft a constitution for the future state. The convention convened on January 30, 1982, and concluded May 29, 1982 with the adoption of a constitution for the State of New Columbia. On November 2, 1982, the District's voters approved the state constitution. Statehood for the District requires a majority vote of both houses of Congress and the signature of the President of the United States.

The petition for admission to the Union as the State of New Columbia was filed with the Congress on September 9, 1983, along with the state constitution and its legislative history. On September 12, 1983, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to admit the State of New Columbia to the Union. This bill has been reintroduced in each succeeding session of the Congress and is now pending before the Committee on the District of Columbia of the U.S. House of Representatives. In the U.S. Senate, a similar bill has been introduced repeatedly and is still pending.

Presidential Election Balloting

On March 29, 1961, the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution was ratified, granting District residents the right to vote in Presidential elections. Three electors, representing the District, cast ballots for President in 1964 and in each subsequent Presidential election.

Executive Branch

The executive branch is the largest of the three branches of the District government, with 24,500 employees or about 60 percent of the government's total workforce in 1985. It is headed by the Mayor and consists of 11 operating departments, 8 executive agencies, 25 offices and numerous boards and commissions. The executive branch is responsible for all functions and powers of the District government not reserved by statute to the judicial or legislative branches, Board of Education or other independent agencies.

The Home Rule Charter provides that the executive powers of the District government be vested in the Mayor who shall be the chief executive officer of the District government. Included in these powers is the authority to appoint heads of departments and agencies and other executive-level officials, some with Council confirmation; to prepare and recommend to the Council the fiscal year budget of the government; and to administer laws and regulations under the Mayor's jurisdiction. The Office of the Mayor in the District of Columbia is unique in American government, as it embodies many powers which in other states and localities are vested in a governor, county executive and mayor.

Judicial Branch

The District of Columbia Superior Court and the District of Columbia Court of Appeals make up the judicial branch of the government which is separate and distinct from the executive and legislative branches. *The District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970* created the District of Columbia Court system. The Superior Court, which has general jurisdiction over most local matters, carries out its functions through five statutory divisions. The District of Columbia Court of Appeals reviews appeals of decisions of the Superior Court and District government administrative agencies.

Judges of both courts are appointed for 15-year terms by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate; reappointments are permitted by law. The D.C. Judicial Nomination Commission, created by the Home Rule Charter, submits a list of qualified nominees from which the President makes the selection. The Commission also designates the chief judge of each court from among the sitting judges of the respective courts for a term of five years. The mandatory retirement age is 75 years. The Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure has statutory authority for reviewing and ruling on judicial conduct, competency and reappointment.

Legislative Branch

The legislative branch of the government is the Council of the District of Columbia. The Council Chairperson and four Councilmembers are elected at-large; one Councilmember is elected from each of the eight wards. The Council currently operates through eleven standing committees to consider and pass bills and resolutions.

Boards and Commissions

The number of boards and commissions to which the Mayor makes appointments changes each year, as the Council or the Mayor creates new ones or others disband, when their legal mandates are complete. In an average year more than 1,800 members serve on more than 140 boards and commissions. The functions of many of these bodies were established through legislation or regulations, before and after home rule. The boards, commissions and committees have diverse responsibilities including the approval of professional licenses, setting policies for District elections, and advising on consumer protection. Some of the boards have governance authority over such institutions as the Public Library, the University of the District of Columbia, the D.C. General Hospital and the Washington Convention Center. Some have regulatory authority over licensed professions, sports or other activities. Some hear appeals, approve health facility construction, invest retirement funds or exercise other independent legal authorities. Other bodies advise the District government on a wide range of programs in such areas as social services, health care and the budget.

The Mayor urges individuals and organizations to submit nominations for his consideration. Generally, appointments are at the discretion of the Mayor. Membership is usually restricted to residents of the District of Columbia and some members must be confirmed by the Council. To the greatest degree possible, membership on boards, commissions and advisory committees is representative of the demographic and geographic diversity of the District. At the beginning of 1986, the Mayor's discretionary appointees to the 145 boards and commissions were a close reflection of the demographic and geographic diversity of the District of Columbia. Some 63 percent was Black, 32 percent was White, 4 percent was Latino and 1 percent was other minorities. Some 47 percent of the members were women.

Terms of appointments are generally for three to four years. Members serve staggered terms so that appointments will be made to almost every board annually. The rotation of members results in continuity of membership and the opportunity for new input. Members volunteer their time in the service of the government, although some do receive modest compensation. This volunteer effort enhances the processes of government and ensures public input to the activities and services that the District government provides. Literally tens of thousands of hours are served by board, commission and committee members each year.

Source: Mayor's Office of Boards and Commissions

District Building

The District Building at 1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, is the center of the government of the District of Columbia. The District Building commands a downtown block on Pennsylvania Avenue midway between the Capitol and the White House. It was opened to the public on July 4, 1908. From May 1895 to July 1908, the seat of District government was the old "City Hall" at 464 Louisiana Avenue, Northwest. Prior to that time, the local government headquarters was at several other locations.

The District Building has an elegant Beaux-Arts facade. The interior of the building has spacious halls and marble stairways throughout the five-story structure. Wood paneling and fireplaces with mantels can be found in the offices of the three former Commissioners, the form of government at the time the building was constructed. Much of the original interior design has been modified because of changes in the form of government and the need to adjust space accordingly. Exhibits of art and cultural history are displayed in the ground floor lobby, the fifth floor and the public areas of the Mayor's Office.

The Offices of the Mayor and the District Councilmembers are located in the District Building, as is the Council chamber, where legislative actions take place. In addition, the City Administrator/Deputy Mayor for Operations, the Deputy Mayor for Economic Development, the Deputy Mayor for Finance, the Secretary of the District of Columbia and Corporation Counsel offices are located in the District Building. The Zoning Commission, the Board of Elections and Ethics and several other executive branch offices are also located there.

The flag of the District of Columbia is based upon the coat of arms of George Washington's family and was first used as a symbol of the District in the Ellicott map of 1792. The flag was officially adopted by the home rule government in 1983. The official seal of the District of Columbia is based on symbols for justice, commerce, government and industry in the District. The seal and the motto "Justitia Omnibus," Justice for All, were adopted in 1871 by the Territorial Assembly. In 1925 the American Beauty Rose was adopted as the official flower. In 1967, the Scarlet Oak was designated as the official tree and the Wood Thrush became the official bird.

District Building

Council of the District of Columbia

The Council is the legislative branch of the District of Columbia government. Because of the special legal status of the District, the responsibilities of the Council encompass those functions of the legislative branches of city, county and state governments. The Council consists of a Chairman and twelve members, who are elected for four year terms. One Councilmember is elected from each of the eight wards. Of the four Councilmembers and the Chairman who are elected at-large, only three may be of the same political party.

The Council exercises its legislative responsibilities through 11 standing committees. Proposed legislation is referred by subject matter to an appropriate committee. The committee collects data, reviews and analyzes the bill, secures public comment, and then reports to the Committee of the Whole. Council rules require public notice of all matters under consideration with most bills being considered after a public hearing. If cleared by a final vote of the Committee of the Whole, the bill is scheduled for a Council legislative session. All legislation approved by the Council goes to the Mayor for ten working days. During this time the Mayor may sign the bill, making it an act; may take no action thus allowing the act to be approved automatically; or may veto the bill. To override a veto requires a two-thirds vote of the Council. All non-emergency acts must then go to Congress for review. The mandated review period is sixty days for changes to the Criminal Code and thirty days for other legislation. Congress may disapprove a District act by adopting a joint resolution of disapproval which is signed by the President. Only two acts have been vetoed by Congress during the first 11 years of local home rule.

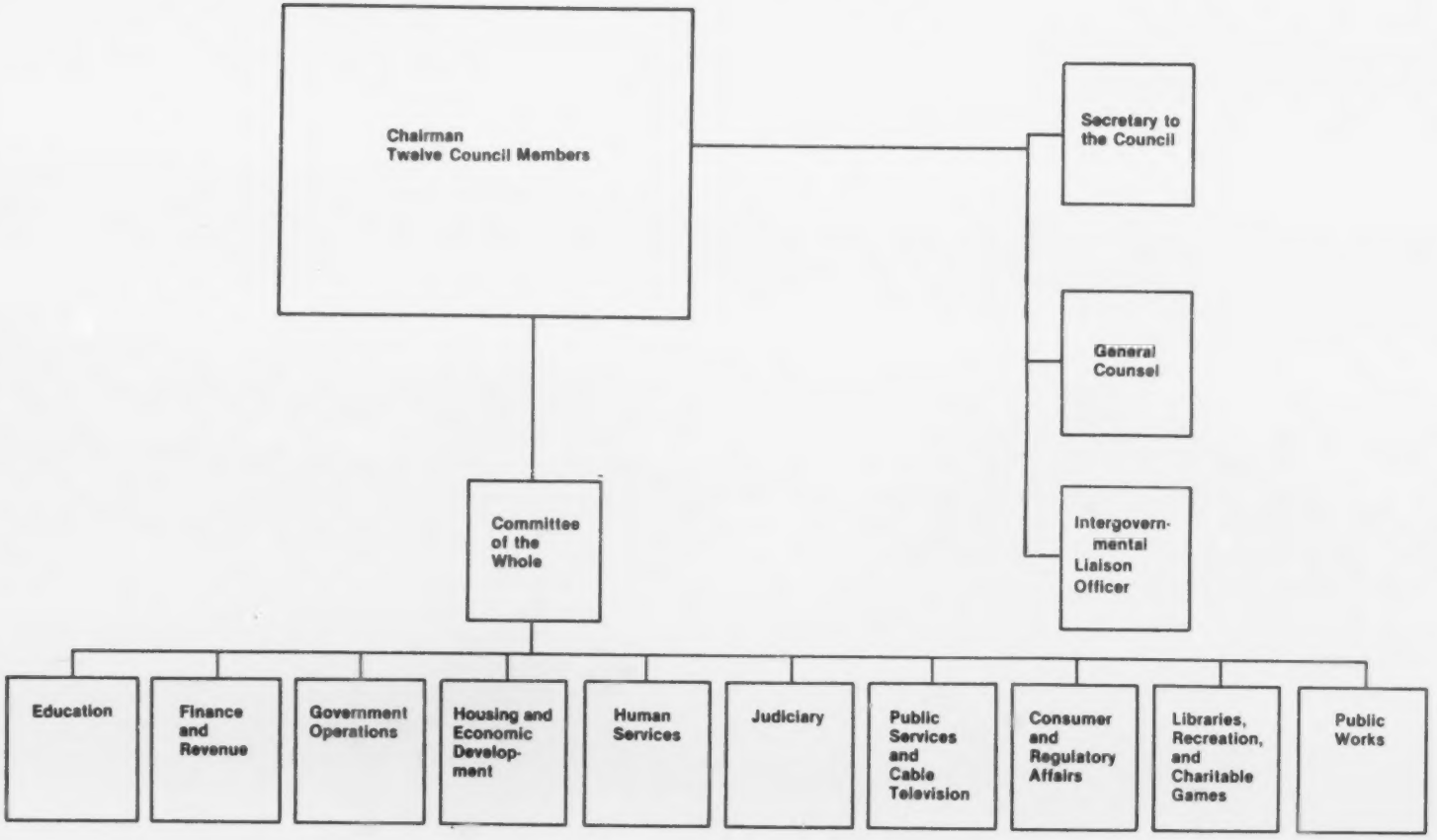
Council periods are two years. In 1985, the first year of Council Period VI, the Council considered more than 852 legislative items, which included 321 bills, 30 emergency bills, 291 ceremonial resolutions and 210 other resolutions. Other resolutions include reorganization plans, appointments to boards and commissions, compensation agreements, designations of residential parking permit areas, budget reprogrammings, procedural rules and economic development projects.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

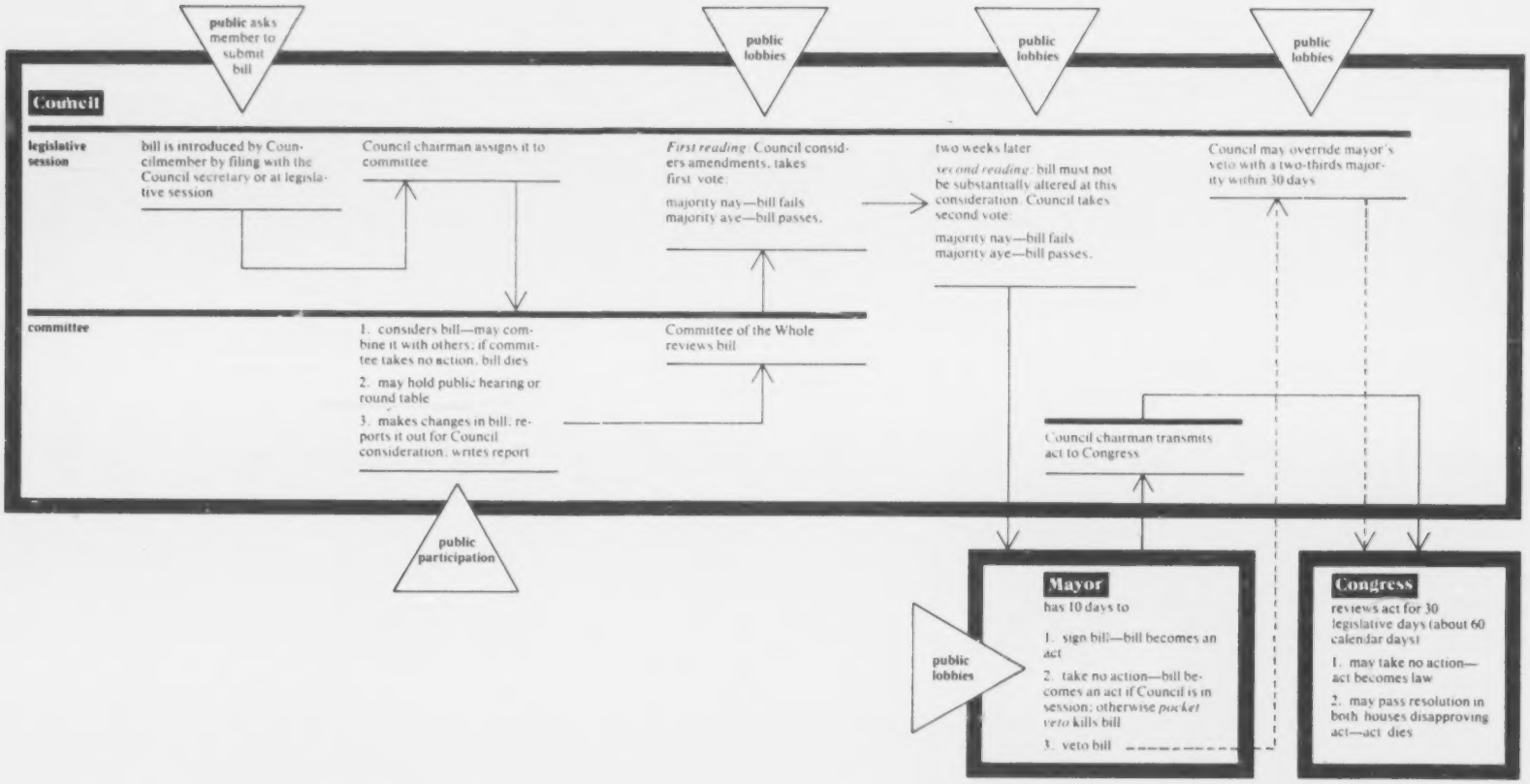
Council Period / Calendar Years	*III* 1979-80	*IV* 1981-82	*V* 1983-84	*VI* 1985**
Bills Introduced	415	534	485*	321
New D.C. Laws Enacted	172	210*	196*	75
Temporary Laws Enacted	***	1*	18	8
Emergency Bills Introduced	232	102*	68	30
Emergency Acts Enacted	163	85	56	24
Ceremonial Resolutions Introduced	239	427	614	291
Ceremonial Resolutions Passed	238	426	610*	228
Other Resolutions Introduced	276	257	372*	210
Other Resolutions Passed	217	174*	305*	150

* Note revisions in data published in 1985 *INDICES*.
** Note only one year of Council Period VI is reported.
***Per a Council rule change in 1980, temporary laws were established; these laws remain in effect for 180 days.
Source: Council of the District of Columbia

Table of Organization of the Council of the District of Columbia



How A Bill Becomes Law


public asks member to submit bill
public lobbies
public lobbies
public lobbies
Council
legislative session
bill is introduced by Councilmember by filing with the Council secretary or at legislative session
Council chairman assigns it to committee
First reading: Council considers amendments, takes first vote:
majority nay—bill fails
majority aye—bill passes.
two weeks later
second reading: bill must not be substantially altered at this consideration. Council takes second vote:
majority nay—bill fails
majority aye—bill passes.
Council may override mayor's veto with a two-thirds majority within 30 days
committee
1. considers bill—may combine it with others; if committee takes no action, bill dies
2. may hold public hearing or round table
3. makes changes in bill; reports it out for Council consideration; writes report
Committee of the Whole reviews bill
Council chairman transmits act to Congress
public participation
public lobbies
Mayor
has 10 days to
1. sign bill—bill becomes an act
2. take no action—bill becomes an act if Council is in session; otherwise pocket veto kills bill
3. veto bill
Congress
reviews act for 30 legislative days (about 60 calendar days)
1. may take no action—act becomes law
2. may pass resolution in both houses disapproving act—act dies

Corporation Counsel

The Office of the Corporation Counsel provides legal services to the District government. The office, which is presently staffed with 182 attorneys, renders legal advice and opinions on a range of issues that include economic development, personnel and labor relations, procurement, human services and law enforcement matters. The Corporation Counsel represents the District government, when the government has an interest in the suit as either a plaintiff or a defendant. These suits include such issues as taxes, child support enforcement, child abuse and neglect cases and consumer protection cases. The Corporation Counsel also handles all District government litigation in appellate proceedings and the prosecution of juvenile criminal cases. Most adult criminal prosecution is, however, outside the jurisdiction of the Corporation Counsel's Office and is instead the responsibility of the U.S. Attorney's Office.

In fiscal year 1985, 1,092 lawsuits were filed and received by the Civil Division of the Office of the Corporation Counsel. As a result of suits settled and judgments entered against the government in fiscal year 1985, the District paid $6.6 million. Of the suits filed by the Corporation Counsel, a total of $15 million was collected, with 35 percent of this money going to families where child support payments were delinquent.

In addition to litigation, the Corporation Counsel reviews proposed legislation, regulations and bond offerings to ensure legal sufficiency in government documents. The office also oversees the sale and lease of Redevelopment Land Agency property.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES OF THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

	Fiscal Year			
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*Projected 1986*
Lawsuits Filed/Received				
Civil Division	980	1,070	1,092	1,180
Community Development	387	538	790	1,115
Tax Cases	125	138	266	300
Child Support	7,024	1,861	3,405	3,230
Child Neglect	314	423	349	578
Amount Paid from the Settlements and Judgments Fund by the District Government (000s)	$4,512	$5,747	$6,598	$5,669
Dollars Collected — Civil Cases, Child Support Cases, Tax Cases, RLA Sales and Leases (000s)	$15,357	$9,244	$14,966	$18,562

Source: D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

Human Rights and Equal Opportunity

The District of Columbia has one of the most comprehensive civil rights statutes in the nation. *The District of Columbia Human Rights Act of 1977*, D.C. Law 2-38 as amended, prohibits discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodations and educational institutions based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, family responsibilities, matriculation, political affiliation, physical handicap, source of income and place of residence or business. The law applies to the local government, as well as the private sector in the District. Federal institutions are not covered by this local law. Other laws and regulations ensure equal employment opportunities in the District government and in jobs generated by District government contracts.

Any person may file a complaint with the D.C. Office of Human Rights, OHR, within one year of the occurrence or discovery of the alleged unlawful discrimination. The individual does not have to be a resident of the District, but the alleged discrimination must have taken place in the District of Columbia. Employees of the District government who allege employment discrimination must exhaust the remedies available through the Equal Employment Opportunity administrative process prior to filing a formal complaint with OHR.

OHR and the Commission on Human Rights are jointly responsible for the enforcement of anti-discrimination laws and regulations. OHR reviews and investigates complaints and, where probable cause is found, OHR tries to resolve the complaint through conciliation. Failing such, it will refer a private sector case to the Commission. The Commission is a 15-member quasi-judicial body appointed by the Mayor. Public hearings are conducted by hearing examiners who report to the Commission. OHR also monitors affirmative action plans of District government agencies as well as those required of contractors doing business with the District government.

In fiscal year 1985, OHR received 384 complaints. Race alone or in combination with other bases was cited in 41.5 percent of the complaints. OHR closed 532 cases in 1985; this number includes complaints received in previous years. Of the closed cases, 62 percent had findings of no probable cause, 17 percent was administrative closure because of late filings or lack of agency jurisdiction; and satisfactory adjustment was achieved by conciliation in 20 percent of the cases resulting in dollar benefits of $244,394 to the complainants. The majority of closed cases, 91.4 percent, alleged employment discrimination. A case is counted closed when all administrative remedies are exhausted by either party, or the complainant drops the charge.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMPLAINT ACTIVITY

Fiscal Year 1985

Complaints Received	
Employment	351
Private Sector — 296	
Public Sector — 55	
Housing	12
Education	9
Public Accommodations	11
General Inquiry	1
Total	**384**

Case Closures	
Satisfactory Adjustment	109
No Probable Cause	332
Administrative	91
Total	**532**

Source: D.C. Office of Human Rights

District of Columbia Wards

Wards are political subdivisions of the District. Ward boundaries were first established in 1801 and were reconfigured on several occasions as the cities of Washington and Georgetown grew and the rural area of Northwest County became populated. Wards existed until 1874, at which time Congress established an appointed Board of Commissioners and all self-government ended. Those ward boundaries bear no resemblance to today's boundaries. Wards, as constituted today, were first created in 1968 in order to implement the legislation authorizing election of the Board of Education members.

Today, there are eight wards, with populations ranging from 74,100 to 81,700 residents. Residents in each ward elect one Councilmember to serve on the Council of the District of Columbia and one School Board member. In addition, residents elect a Chairman of the Council and four at-large representatives on the Council and the School Board. The Board of Elections and Ethics subdivided the wards into precincts for the purpose of conducting elections. There are currently 137 such precincts.

In accordance with the Home Rule Charter, each ward has advisory neighborhood commissions, ANCs. Each of the 37 ANCs are further subdivided into single member districts, SMDs, of which there are 323. The ANC and SMD boundaries are established through Council legislation. The Office of Community Services coordinates communication between the advisory neighborhood commissions and District government agencies. As part of the comprehensive planning process, the Office of Planning is developing ward plans with the input of advisory planning committees appointed by the Mayor and Councilmembers.

In accordance with a Supreme Court ruling that requires equal representation, the District reconfigures the ward boundaries after each decennial census to ensure that each resident is equally represented. When boundary changes are necessary, the District's Office of Planning prepares the preliminary ward boundaries, as close as possible to natural neighborhood boundaries, to equalize the population among the wards. The Mayor proposes the ward boundary plan to the Council of the District of Columbia as legislation and the Council after review enacts the ward boundaries into law. This was last done in 1982 on the basis of the 1980 census. The boundaries of the wards have been redrawn twice after the final counts from the 1970 and 1980 censuses.

POPULATION DENSITY OF THE WARDS

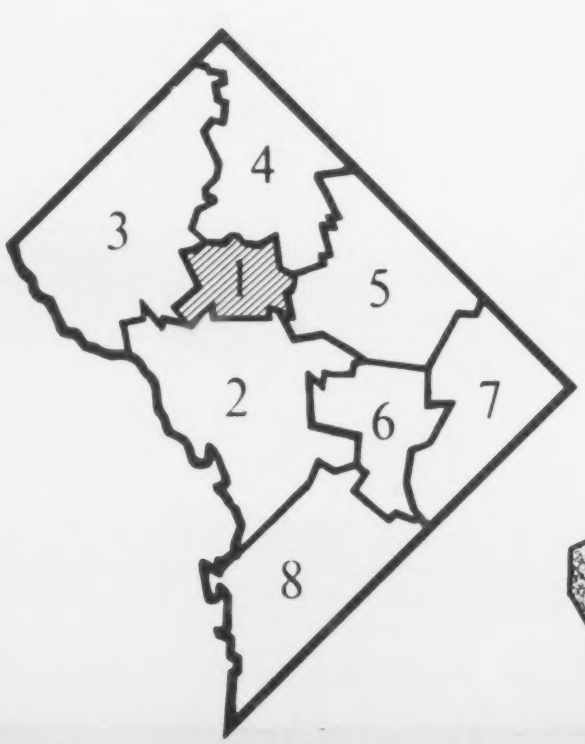
	Land Area		Population		Population Density		Population Density	
	Total Acreage*	Rank	1984 Residents**	Rank	Residents per Total Acreage***	Rank	Residents per Residential Acreage****	Rank
Ward 1	1,194	8	77,600	5	67	1	116	2
Ward 2	4,153	3	81,700	1	20	5	129	1
Ward 3	6,394	1	76,300	6	12	8	27	8
Ward 4	3,717	5	80,400	3	22	4	49	7
Ward 5	4,399	2	81,700	2	19	7	59	5
Ward 6	2,575	7	74,100	8	29	2	89	3
Ward 7	3,377	6	79,900	4	24	3	53	6
Ward 8	3,957	4	75,000	7	19	6	78	4
Total	**29,766**		**626,900*****		**21**		**60**	

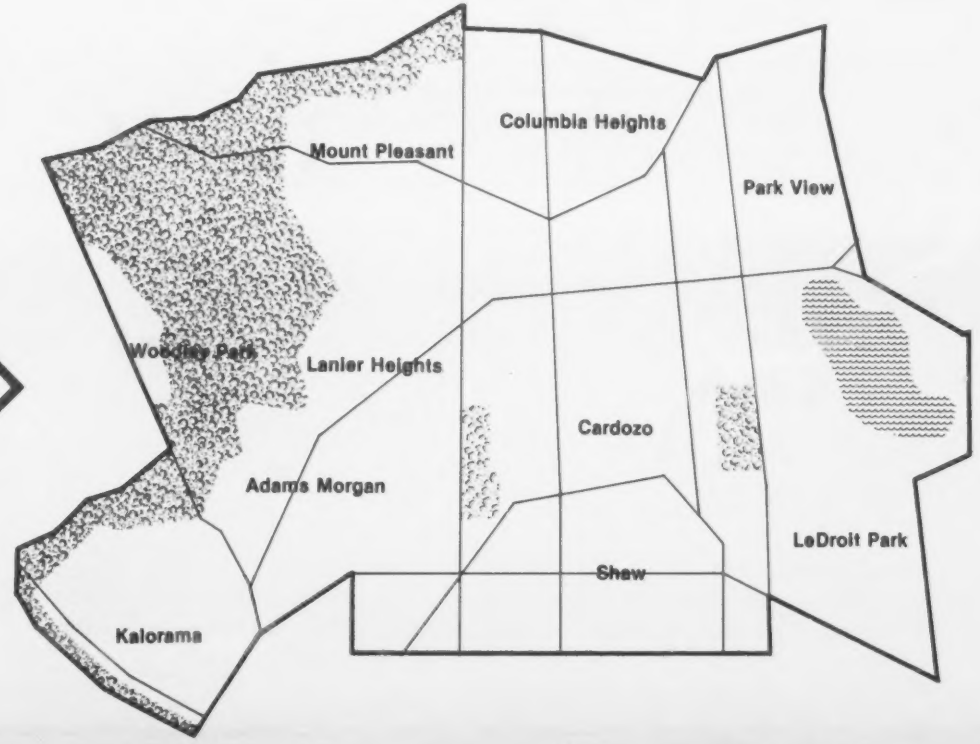
* Excludes public rights-of-way; includes parkland. The large acreage in Ward 3 reflects the presence of most of Rock Creek Park.
** Preliminary 1984 population estimate.
*** The high population density in Ward 1 results from relatively high density housing and comparatively less residential acreage than in the other wards.
**** Residential acreage totals 10,472. Institutions such as Saint Elizabeths Hospital and major installations such as Bolling Air Force Base are excluded from both the acreage and the population figures.
*****Does not add, due to rounding.
Source: D.C. Office of Planning

Ward One

Ward 1 is located near the center of the District. It is in the Northwest quadrant of the District of Columbia and has the smallest land area of any ward in the city. Ward 1 is bound by Piney Branch Parkway and Spring Road on the north; S Street on the south; Park Place, First, Bryant and Second Streets on the east; and Rock Creek Park on the west.

Ward 1 has many of the older neighborhoods in the District. The expansion in the early 1900s of street car lines along major streets and avenues spurred development in Adams Morgan, Columbia Heights, Kalorama, LeDroit Park, Meridian Hill, and Mount Pleasant. Many structures in these neighborhoods are today designated as historic landmarks. LeDroit Park, Massachusetts Avenue, 16th Street and Strivers Section have been registered as historic districts. Other neighborhoods in Ward 1 include Cardozo, Park View, and Shaw. There are also several embassies, ambassadors' residences and international organizations based in the ward. At the time of the 1980 census, 6 percent of this ward's population was of other races, with persons of Spanish origin being the largest group.





The major commercial corridors in the ward are along Georgia Avenue, U Street, Connecticut Avenue, 18th Street and Columbia Road. Currently there is access to one Metrorail station in the ward at Woodley Park. Two stations are planned in the ward with the development of the Green Line: the U Street and Columbia Heights stations. Howard University and Hospital with 6,419 employees is a major employer in the ward. The National Zoo, with its Chinese pandas, is a major tourist attraction, as well as a favorite outing for local residents.

Significant capital improvements are underway under the sponsorship of the District. The recent opening of the Frank D. Reeves Center for Municipal Affairs at 14th and U Streets is expected to spur substantial economic development. The planned Samuel Jackson Plaza and Howard Gateway projects are expected to transform the Shaw area.

Ward 1 is represented on the District of Columbia Council by Frank Smith, Jr. and is also the home of Chairman of the Council, David A. Clarke. The Board of Education representative for the ward is Wilma Harvey and Reverend David Eaton, an at-large member of the Board of Education, lives in the ward. There are 5 advisory neighborhood commissions in Ward 1, with 40 single member districts. In addition to elected officials, Ward 1 has a number of active civic and citizens associations.

MAJOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS & LANDMARKS

LeDroit Park District
Massachusetts Avenue District
16th Street District (Scott Circle to Florida Ave., N.W.)
Mt. Pleasant Street (1800 Block)

Anthony Bowen YMCA
Howard Theater
Ingleside (Stoddard Baptist Home)
Meridian Hill Park
Meridian House
National Zoological Park
Northumberland Apartment
Pink Palace

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Connecticut Avenue at Calvert Street
Columbia Road and 18th Street
Florida Avenue & U Street
Georgia Avenue

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Howard University
Howard University Hospital

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

Anthony Bowen YMCA
Bennett Building
Campbell Heights Senior Citizens Apt.
Columbia Heights Mall
Dunbar Theater
Howard Gateway
Howard University
Metrorail Stations at:
13th & U Streets
14th Street and Park Road

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District

Frank D. Reeves Center for Municipal Affairs
Grimke School converted to District government offices

DHS Clinics:
- Adams Morgan Health Center
- Garfield Terrace Clinic

Senior Citizen Centers:
- Barney Senior Center
- Garfield Terrace
- Harvard Towers
- LeDroit
- Spanish Senior Center

Mount Pleasant Library

Employment Services Center
Latino Employment Services Center

D.C. Fire Department:
- Engine Companies # 4, 9, 11 and 21
- Fire Department Communications Center
- Ambulance # 2 and 19

Third District Police Headquarters

Pumping Station at Bryant Street, N.W.

UDC Georgia Ave./Harvard St., N.W. Campus

Federal

Meridian Hill Park
McMillan Reservoir
National Zoological Park

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:
- Adams
- Bancroft
- Bruce Monroe
- Cleveland
- Cooke
- Gage-Eckington
- Harrison
- Lewis
- Meyer
- Park View
- Reed
- Tubman

Junior High:
- Garnet-Patterson
- Lincoln

Senior High:
- Banneker
- Cardozo

Career Development Center:
- Bell

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Bell Career Center
Fire Company #11
Reconstruction of the 16th Street Bridge over Piney Branch Parkway
Reconstruction of the Duke Ellington Bridge over Rock Creek Park

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	Elderly
Columbia	23	-
Garfield	51	228
Harvard Towers	-	193
Kelly Miller	169	-
LeDroit	18	106
Ontario	13	-
Park Morton	174	-
Scattered Sites	146	-
Total	**594**	**527**

D.C. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	8
Swimming Pools	5
Tennis Courts	10

OVERVIEW OF WARD ONE

Population Characteristics

	Ward 1	*Total District*
Residents *1984 est.*	77,600	626,900
Age Distribution, 1980		
18 years & under	21%	24%
19 to 64 years	67	64
65 years & older	12	12
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Race Distribution, 1980		
Black	70%	70%
White	24	27
Other	6	3
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Educational Attainment *1980*		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	50,604	398,650
Elementary Only	20%	16%
High School 1 - 3 Years	16	17
High School Graduate Only	22	25
College 1 - 3 Years	13	14
College 4 or More Years	29	28
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Households *1980*	33,455	253,133
Families *1980*	14,614	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	44%	48%
Median Family Income	$15,472	$19,099
Percent of Families in Poverty	17%	16%

* Excludes rights-of-way.
** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.
***Row, detached, semi-detached structures.
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

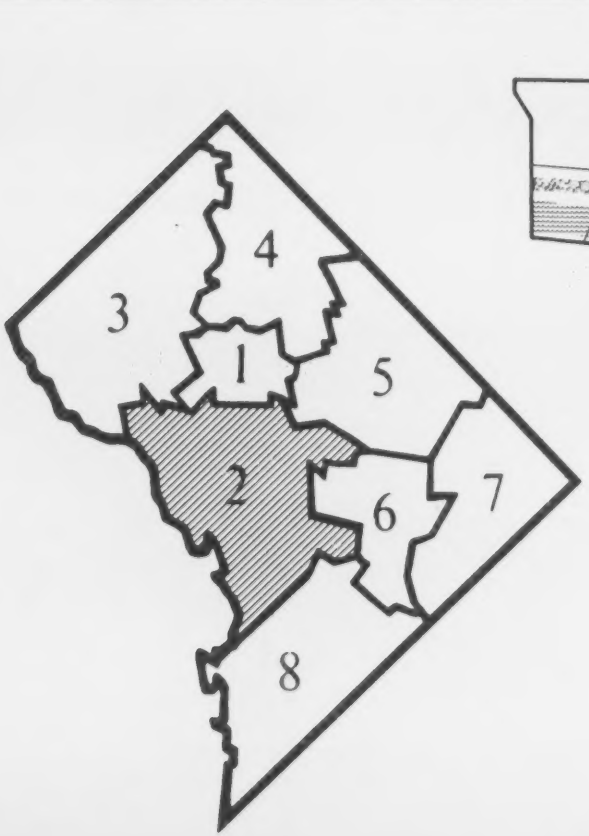
Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 1	*Total District*
Acres of Land *1986**	1,194	29,766
Taxable Acreage	743	13,032
Residential	81%	74%
Commercial	12	10
Industrial	2	3
Vacant	3	9
Other	2	4
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Tax-Exempt Acreage	451	16,734
Federal	36%	74%
District	22	10
Private Nonprofit	42	16
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Housing Units *1985 est.*	38,800	283,900
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	25%	35%
Renter Occupied & Vacant**	75	65
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Percent Subsidized	9%	10%
Condominium Units	3,900	22,300
Assessed Value of Single Family Housing***		
Under $50,000	18%	18%
$50,000 - $99,999	55	49
$100,000 - $149,999	15	15
$150,000 - $199,999	5	9
Over $200,000	7	9
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Ward Two

Ward 2 is bound by S Street and Florida Avenue to the north; the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers to the south; North and South Capitol Streets, the Southeast Freeway and 11th Street Southeast to the east; and Glover Park to the west. The ward is in all four quadrants of the District and occupies almost all of the western section of the original city of Washington, as it was planned by Pierre L'Enfant.

Some of the more familiar neighborhood names in Ward 2 are Chinatown, Connecticut Avenue, Downtown, Dupont Circle, Foggy Bottom, Georgetown, Logan Circle, Shaw and Southwest. The Southwest section of the ward is an urban renewal area that has been revitalized over the course of three decades with offices, hotels, housing, restaurants and shops between the Washington Channel of the Potomac River and the Capitol. The housing stock varies widely in the ward depending on the neighborhood. High rise multifamily buildings are located in Dupont Circle and Southwest, while row houses predominate in Georgetown and Shaw. Many apartment buildings have been converted to condominiums. Ward 2 has the largest number of condominiums in the District. Ward 2 also has a substantial number of public housing units for both families and the elderly.



Ward 2 includes the central business district of Washington, D.C. It encompasses the boutiques of Georgetown; the department stores located in the central retail core along F and G Streets; and the commercial office corridor along K Street and Connecticut Avenue Northwest. During the 1940s, large numbers of Chinese people settled around the intersection of Seventh and H Streets, Northwest in what is now called Chinatown. The Washington Convention Center, also located in Ward 2, has proven to be a magnet for national conventions, tourists and hotel development.

The United States Capitol Building, the White House, the Supreme Court and many federal monuments are located along or adjacent to the Mall as are many museums and galleries of the Smithsonian Institution, in an area known as the federal enclave. Most federal departments are headquartered in Ward 2, as are many embassies and international agencies, such as the Organization of American States, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The economic development of Ward 2 is continuing with many new hotel, office and retail complexes located downtown. Examples of this development include Techworld, a one million square foot trade mart space with a 900 room hotel and 52,000 square feet of retail space; a 956 room Grand Hyatt Hotel is under construction adjacent to the Washington Convention Center. There are a number of development projects sponsored by the District government, including the Mount Vernon Square, University of the District of Columbia complex. Three private universities are also located in Ward 2: Georgetown, George Washington and Southeastern Universities.

Ward 2 is represented by John A. Wilson on the District Council and R. David Hall on the Board of Education. There are 5 advisory neighborhood commissions in the ward, with 43 single member districts. In addition to these elected officials, the ward has a number of very active citizen and civic associations.

MAJOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS & LANDMARKS

Downtown District
Dupont Circle District
Federal Triangle District
Fifteenth Street District
Fort McNair District
Georgetown District
Lafayette Square District
Logan Circle District
Massachusetts Avenue District
Pennsylvania Avenue District
Washington Navy Yard District

Carnegie Library (Mt. Vernon Square)
Franklin School
M Street School (Perry School)
Phylis Wheatly YWCA
Stevens School
Sumner School

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Chinatown
Connecticut Avenue (800 - 1700 Block)
Downtown
Dupont Circle
Georgetown
H Street N.E.
L'Enfant Plaza
Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Southwest Waterfront

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

American Red Cross
Capital Children's Museum
Columbia Hospital
Daughters of the American Revolution
Constitution Hall
George Washington University and Hospital
Georgetown University and Hospital
National Science Foundation
Southeastern University
YMCA and YWCA

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

Chinatown Archway
Convention Center Area
8th & H Streets, N.E. corridors
F & G Streets Urban Renewal
Georgetown Waterfront
Metrorail Stations at:
Navy Yard
Mt. Vernon Square
Shaw
Waterfront
Mount Vernon Square/UDC
Southwest Urban Renewal
Techworld
Union Station Renovation

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District

Martin Luther King Memorial Library
Branch Libraries:
  Watha T. Daniel, Southwest and West End
Sursum Corda Community Library
UDC — Mt. Vernon Campus, Carnegie Library

D.C. Metropolitan Police Department:
  Headquarters
  First District

D.C. Fire Department:
  Engine Companies # 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 13, 16, 23
  Boats # 1 & 2
  Ambulances # 5, 6, 7, 14 15

DHS Clinics:
  Claridge Towers Geriatric Clinic
  Health Center # 17 for Women & Children
  P Street Community Mental Health
  R Street Health
  Southwest Health Center
  Walker Jones

DHS Services Center

Employment Services Center

J.B.J. Nursing Home

Vocational Rehabilitation Center

Washington Convention Center

Federal

Capitol Building
Federal Offices, Monuments & Parks
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
National Gallery of Art
Smithsonian Institution
White House

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Embassies
International Monetary Fund
Inter-American Development Bank
Organization of American States
World Health Organization

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:
  Amidon
  Bowen
  Garrison
  Hyde
  Montgomery
  Ross
  Seaton
  Stevens
  Syphax
  Thomson
  Van Ness
  Walker-Jones
  Wilson, J.O.

Elementary Art Center:
  Fillmore

Junior High:
  Francis
  Jefferson
  Shaw
  Terrell

Senior High:
  School Without Walls

Special Education:
  Wormley

METRORAIL STATIONS

Archives
Dupont Circle
Farragut North
Farragut West
Federal Center S.W.
Federal Triangle
Foggy Bottom/GWU
Gallery Place
Judiciary Square
L'Enfant Plaza
McPherson Square
Metro Center
Smithsonian
Union Station

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	Elderly
Arthur Capper	376	297
Carroll	-	60
Carrollsburg	314	-
Claridge	-	343
D.C. Frontier	54	-
Greenleaf	492	-
Horizon	-	105
James	-	151
James Creek	239	-
Judiciary	-	271
Scattered Sites	24	-
Sibley	102	144
Sursum Corda	28	-
Syphax	174	-
Total	**1,803**	**1,371**

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Crosstown Watermain
Pre-Vocational Center
Renovation of the District Building
Tunnel Lighting and Restoration of Local Streets

D.C. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	18
Swimming Pools	8
Tennis Courts	25

OVERVIEW OF WARD TWO

Population Characteristics

	Ward 2	*Total District*
Residents *1984 est.*	81,700	626,900
Age Distribution, *1980*		
18 years & under	12%	24%
19 to 64 years	77	64
65 years & older	11	12
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Race Distribution, *1980*		
Black	47%	70%
White	48	27
Other	5	3
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Educational Attainment *1980*		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	53,968	398,650
Elementary Only	15%	16%
High School 1 - 3 Years	11	17
High School Graduate Only	18	25
College 1 - 3 Years	13	14
College 4 or More Years	43	28
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Households *1980*	40,140	253,133
Families *1980*	13,024	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	42%	48%
Median Family Income	$17,527	$19,099
Percent of Families in Poverty	20%	16%

* Excludes rights-of-way.
** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.
***Row, detached, semi-detached structures.
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

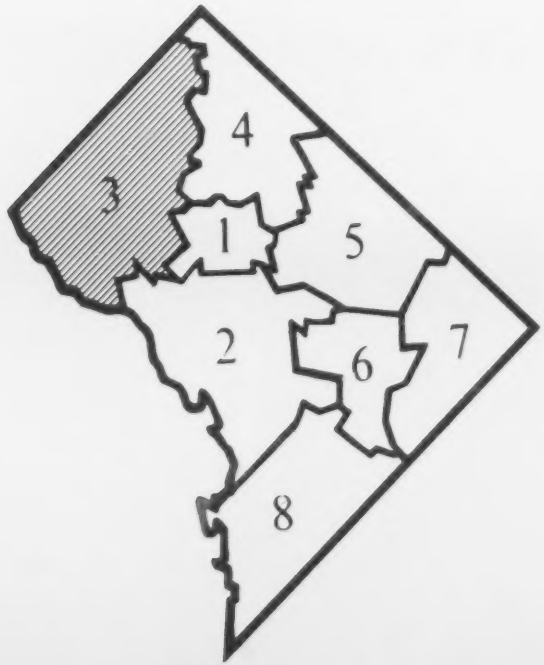
Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 2	*Total District*
Acres of Land *1986**	4,153	29,766
Taxable Acreage	1,359	13,032
Residential	40%	74%
Commercial	37	10
Industrial	6	3
Vacant	11	9
Other	6	4
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Tax-Exempt Acreage	2,794	16,734
Federal	78%	74%
District	8	10
Private Nonprofit	14	16
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Housing Units *1985 est.*	50,200	283,900
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	24%	35%
Renter Occupied & Vacant**	76	65
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Percent Subsidized	14%	10%
Condominium Units	8,400	22,300
Assessed Value of Single Family Housing***		
Under $50,000	27%	18%
$50,000 - $99,999	18	49
$100,000 - $149,999	12	15
$150,000 - $199,999	14	9
Over $200,000	29	9
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Ward Three

Ward 3 is located in the Northwest quadrant of the District of Columbia and is bound by the Maryland line to the northwest; Rock Creek Park, Connecticut Avenue, and 27th Street to the east; Oak Hill Cemetery, Reservoir Road, and the Potomac River to the southwest. Ward 3 has the largest land area of any ward in the District with 6,394 acres. Most of Rock Creek Park is included within the boundaries of Ward 3.

Early in the 19th century, development in the ward was an outgrowth of shipping along the Potomac River at the Georgetown waterfront. At that time, Georgetown was a separate city, founded in 1751. Farms developed around the Georgetown port, with agricultural trade centers on major roads. By 1896, residential neighborhoods had been established in Northwest County at Burleith, Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park, Palisades, Tenleytown, Wesley Heights and Woodley Park. These neighborhoods exist today, along with others, such as Foxhall, McLean Gardens and Spring Valley. In the redistricting of the wards following the 1980 census, Georgetown became part of Ward 2. About 49 percent of the ward's housing is one unit structures, predominantly single family detached dwellings. Many apartment buildings in Ward 3 have been converted to condominiums.



The primary commercial corridors in Ward 3, Wisconsin and Connecticut Avenues, are served by the Metrorail Red Line. Metrorail extended its operations in 1984, with the addition of two stations; rail construction in Ward 3 is now complete. Major institutions such as American University, the University of the District of Columbia, the Howard University Law School, Mount Vernon College and Sibley Hospital are located in Ward 3. The U.S. Naval Observatory, which serves as the residence of the Vice President of the United States and the National Cathedral are two of the national landmarks located in the ward. Many embassies and chanceries of foreign governments are located along Massachusetts Avenue and other scattered locations.

Ward 3 is represented on the District Council by Polly Shackleton. Carol Schwartz, an at-large member of the Council, lives in the ward. Ward 3 is represented by Wanda Washburn on the Board of Education. There are 6 advisory neighborhood commissions in the ward, with 39 single member districts. In addition to elected officials, there are citizen and civic associations representing every neighborhood in the ward. This ward has the highest concentration of senior citizens in the District.

MAJOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS & LANDMARKS

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal District
Fort Circle Drive District
Glover-Archbold Park District
Massachusetts Avenue District
Rock Creek Park District

Highlands (Sidwell Friends Schools)
Rosedale
Twin Oaks Estate
Tregaron Estate
Wardman Towers

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Connecticut Avenue &
- Calvert Street
- McKinley Street
- Nebraska Avenue
- Porter Street
- Van Ness Street

Massachusetts Avenue & 49th Street

New Mexico Avenue & Lowell Street

Wisconsin Avenue &
- Fessenden Street
- Tenley Circle
- Upper Georgetown
- Van Ness Street
- Western Avenue

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

American University
Dumbarton Oaks, Harvard University
Howard University Law School
Mount Vernon College
Sibley Hospital
Wesley Theological Seminary

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECT

McLean Gardens

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District

Branch Libraries:
- Chevy Chase
- Cleveland Park
- Georgetown
- Palisades
- Tenley-Friendship

Chevy Chase Community Center

DHS Health Clinic:
- Regency House

D.C. Fire Department:
- Engine Companies # 20, 28, 29, 31
- Ambulance Company # 8 and Rescue Squad # 4

Second District Police Headquarters

Senior Center:
- Regency House

University of the District of Columbia, Van Ness Campus

Federal

Fort Reno Park and Reservoir
Georgetown and Dalecarlia Reservoirs
Glover-Archbold Park
Rock Creek Park
U.S. Naval Observatory

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:
- Eaton
- Hearst
- Janney
- Key
- Lafayette
- Mann
- Murch
- Oyster
- Stoddert

Middle School:
- Hardy

Junior High:
- Deal

Senior High:
- Wilson
- Ellington

METRORAIL STATIONS

Woodley Park/Zoo
Cleveland Park
Van Ness/UDC
Friendship Heights
Tenleytown

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Elderly Units
Regency House	160

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Chain Bridge Renovation
Clean Line Watermain Construction
Crosstown Watermain Construction
Deal Junior High School Roof Repairs
Ellington School for the Arts, Phase I Construction
Engine Company #31, Permanent Improvements
Trash Collection Vehicle Headquarters, Construction
Taft Bridge Rehabilitation
UDC Van Ness Campus, Phase III Construction
Wilson High School Roof Repairs

D.C. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	8
Swimming Pool	1
Tennis Courts	25

OVERVIEW OF WARD THREE

Population Characteristics

	Ward 3	*Total District*
Residents *1984 est.*	76,300	626,900
Age Distribution, 1980		
18 years & under	12%	24%
19 to 64 years	67	64
65 years & older	21	12
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Race Distribution, 1980		
Black	5%	70%
White	91	27
Other	4	3
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Educational Attainment *1980*		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	57,570	398,650
Elementary Only	5%	16%
High School 1 - 3 Years	5	17
High School Graduate Only	16	25
College 1 - 3 Years	15	14
College 4 or More Years	59	28
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Households *1980*	37,961	253,133
Families *1980*	16,017	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	34%	48%
Median Family Income	$41,870	$19,099
Percent of Families in Poverty	2%	16%

* Excludes rights-of-way.
** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.
***Row, detached, semi-detached structures.
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

Land Use Characteristics

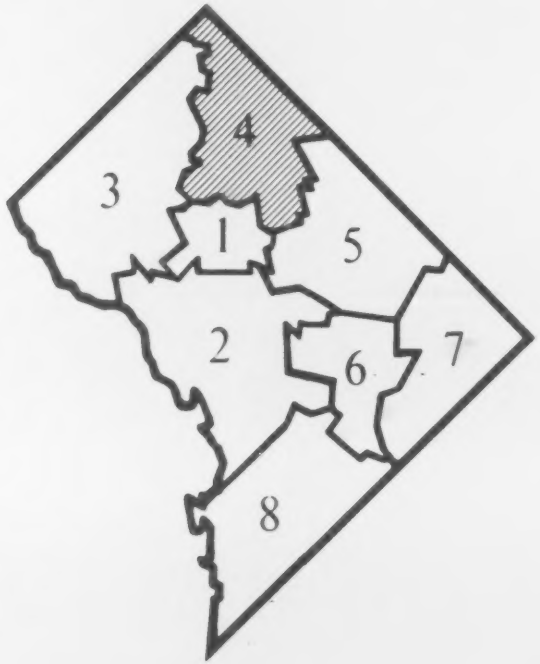
	Ward 3	*Total District*
Acres of Land *1986**	6,394	29,766
Taxable Acreage	3,234	13,032
Residential	84%	74%
Commercial	5	10
Industrial	0	3
Vacant	8	9
Other	3	4
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Tax-Exempt Acreage	3,160	16,734
Federal	76%	74%
District	4	10
Private Nonprofit	20	16
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Housing Units *1985 est.*	44,600	283,900
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	48%	35%
Renter Occupied & Vacant**	52	65
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Percent Subsidized	1%	10%
Condominium Units	6,800	22,300
Assessed Value of Single Family Housing***		
Under $50,000	0%	18%
$50,000 - $99,999	2	49
$100,000 - $149,9[illegible]	39	15
$150,000 - $199,999	30	9
Over $200,000	29	9
Total	**100%**	**100%**

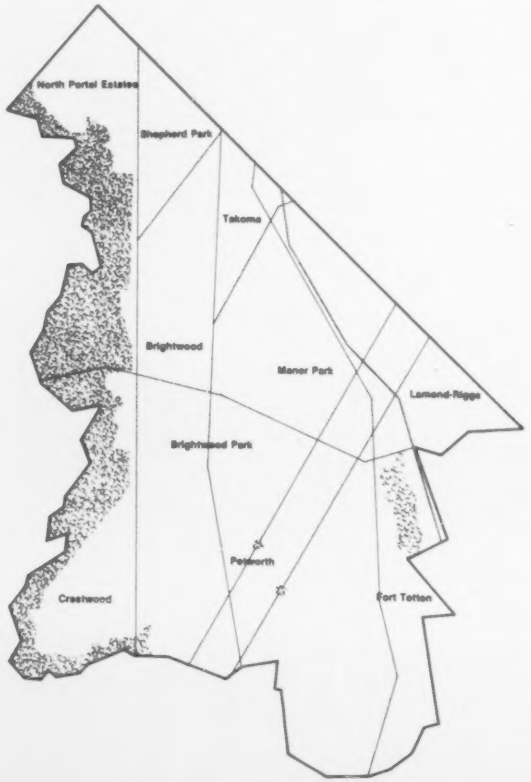
Ward Four

Ward 4 is bound by Eastern Avenue on the north; Hawaii Avenue, Harewood Road and the Metro right-of-way on the east; Michigan Avenue and Spring Road on the south; and Rock Creek Park on the west. The ward boundaries extend into both the Northeast and Northwest quandrants of the District.

Primarily residential, Ward 4 has some of the District's oldest neighborhoods. Crystal Springs, known today as Brightwood, was founded in 1730. Military forts, such as Fort Totten, were constructed during the Civil War in what is now Ward 4, and today the fort area is a park. Generations ago, patrons of the local horse racing tracks used a turnpike built in 1819 which ran between the old city boundary and the District line. Later this turnpike became known as Georgia Avenue, which led to much of the economic and residential development in the area.

Today among the many neighborhoods of Ward 4 are Brightwood, Crestwood, Lamond-Riggs, Petworth, North Portal Estates and Shepherd Park. The housing stock in these neighborhoods is generally single family detached dwellings. Ward 4 has the highest percentage of homeownership of any ward in the District of Columbia, with 52 percent of the housing units being owner occupied.





Ward 4's major commercial corridor is Georgia Avenue. In addition, Kennedy Street and several streets in Takoma Park provide neighborhood retail services. Major institutions located in the ward include Children's Hospital, U.S. Soldiers' Home, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington Hospital Center and the Veterans Administration Hospital.

Ward 4 is represented on the District Council by Councilmember Charlene Drew Jarvis, and it is the home of U.S. Congressional Delegate Walter Fauntroy and at-large Councilmember Hilda H.M. Mason. Linda W. Cropp is the Ward 4 Board of Education member. Phylis Young who is an at-large-member of the Board of Education lives in this ward as well. There are 4 advisory neighborhood commissions in the ward with 41 single member districts. In addition to these elected officials there are a number of active community organizations which meet regularly to discuss community matters.

MAJOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS & LANDMARKS

Adams Memorial Statute at Rock Creek Cemetery
Battle Ground National Cemetery
Fort Slocum
Fort Totten
Lucinda Cady House
Rock Creek Park
Soldiers Home, Main Building
Takoma Park

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Georgia Avenue
Kennedy Street
Takoma

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

National Children's Hospital
Rehabilitation Hospital
Washington Hospital Center

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

Brummel Manor New Townhouse Construction
Georgia Avenue Corridor Revitalization
Green Line Metrorail Construction at
Georgia and New Hampshire Avenues
Mini Park at 4th Street and Blair Road
Safeway Expansion on Georgia Avenue
Washington Hospital Center Modernization

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District

Branch Libraries:
Petworth & Takoma Park

DHS Facilities:
Kennedy Street Services Center
North Community Mental Health Center
Upshur Street Dental Clinic

Employment Services Center

D.C. Fire Department:
Engine Companies # 14, 22 & 24
Ambulance Unit # 4 and Medic Unit # 18

Fourth District Police Station

Fort Totten Refuse Center

Federal

U.S. Soldiers' & Airmen's Home
Veterans Administration Hospital
Walter Reed Army Hospital

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:
Barnard
Brightwood
Clark
Keene
LaSalle
Petworth
Powell
Raymond
Rudolph
Shepherd
Takoma
Truesdell
West
Whittier

Junior High:
MacFarland
Paul
Rabaut

Senior High:
Coolidge
Roosevelt

Special Education:
Mamie D. Lee
Sharpe Health

Career Redevelopment Center:
Burdick

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Family Units
Scattered Sites	33

D.C. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	10
Swimming Pools	5
Tennis Courts	14

METRORAIL STATIONS

Fort Totten
Takoma Park

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Carroll St., Eastern Ave. to Cedar St.
Cleanline Watermain
Construction of a New Senior Citizens Center
Coolidge High School Modernization
Lamond Recreation Center General Improvements
Piney Branch Rd., Ft. Stevens to Georgia Ave.
Shepherd Park Library
16th St. Bridge over Piney Branch Parkway
Takoma Park Library Modernization

OVERVIEW OF WARD FOUR

Population Characteristics

	Ward 4	Total District
Residents *1984 est.*	80,400	626,900
Age Distribution, 1980		
18 years & under	22%	24%
19 to 64 years	64	64
65 years & older	14	12
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Race Distribution, 1980		
Black	87%	70%
White	12	27
Other	1	3
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Educational Attainment *1980*		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	54,914	398,650
Elementary Only	16%	16%
High School 1 - 3 Years	17	17
High School Graduate Only	30	25
College 1 - 3 Years	17	14
College 4 or More Years	20	28
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Households *1980*	29,204	253,133
Families *1980*	18,917	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	39%	48%
Median Family Income	$23,750	$19,099
Percent of Families in Poverty	7%	16%

* Excludes rights-of-way.
** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.
***Row, detached, semi-detached structures.
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

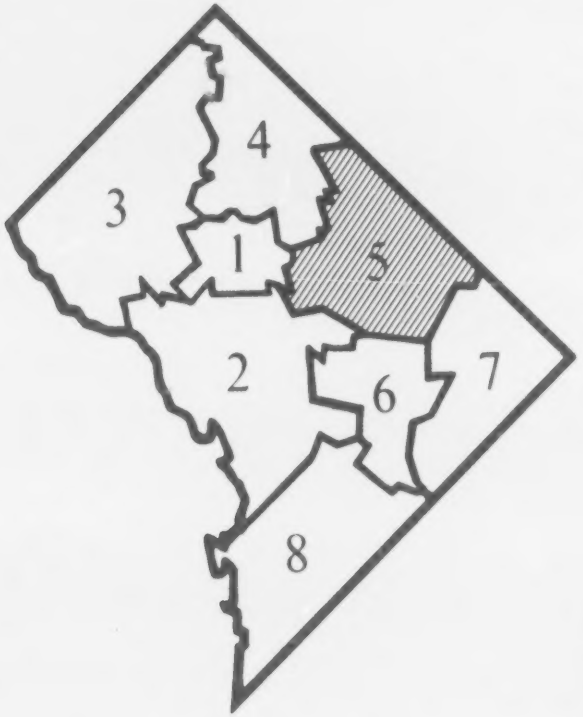
Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 4	Total District
Acres of Land *1986**	3,717	29,766
Taxable Acreage	1,891	13,032
Residential	86%	74%
Commercial	5	10
Industrial	3	3
Vacant	4	9
Other	2	4
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Tax-Exempt Acreage	1,826	16,734
Federal	73%	74%
District	10	10
Private Nonprofit	17	16
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Housing Units *1985 est.*	30,100	283,900
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	53%	35%
Renter Occupied & Vacant**	47	65
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Percent Subsidized	0%	10%
Condominium Units	300	22,300
Assessed Value of Single Family Housing***		
Under $50,000	2%	18%
$50,000 - $99,999	80	49
$100,000 - $149,999	11	15
$150,000 - $199,999	5	9
Over $200,000	2	9
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Ward Five

Located in the upper Northeast section of the District of Columbia, Ward 5 is bound by Kennedy Street to the north; Eastern Avenue, the District line, to the east; the Anacostia River, Benning Road, Florida Avenue, and New York Avenue to the south; New Jersey Avenue, Second Street, Michigan Avenue and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the west.

The first people settled in what is now known as Brookland in 1688. Today, there are more than 15 neighborhoods in Ward 5 including Bloomingdale, Brentwood, Eckington, Ivy City, Trinidad, and Woodridge. Fort Lincoln, a new-town in-town community, was developed on land formerly owned by the federal government and transferred to the Redevelopment Land Agency. Fort Lincoln offers a range of housing opportunities for the elderly, families and single individuals.



Ward 5 is unique because it has more industrial acreage than any other ward in the District. To improve employment opportunities in the New York Avenue and Florida Avenue industrial corridors, the District purchased two land parcels. One parcel in the Capital City Market, formerly the Florida Avenue Market, is being developed into a multi-tenant food wholesale distribution center. The second parcel, the Capital City Business and Industrial Park, contains 26 acres of land and will be developed into the District's first light industry park. Another significant achievement in the ward is the opening of the Rhode Island Avenue Shopping Center.

The ward is home to several academic institutions including the Catholic University of America, Gallaudet College and Trinity College. Of national interest in the ward is the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception and National Arboretum, which contains a world renowned collection of bonsai trees and plants.

Ward 5 is represented on the District Council by William R. Spaulding, and on the Board of Education by Bettie G. Benjamin. Ward 5 is also the home of at-large District Councilmember John Ray. There are 3 advisory neighborhood commissions with 42 single member districts in Ward 5. In addition to the elected officials, there are a number of active civic and citizens associations in the ward which work to improve the neighborhoods.

MAJOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS & LANDMARKS

Gallaudet College District
Fort Circle Parks: Fort Totten, Fort Bunker Hill & Fort Lincoln

Home of Ralph Bunche

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Benning Road at Bladensburg
12th St., Michigan Ave. to Newton St.
New York Ave.
Rhode Island Ave.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Catholic Sisters College
Catholic University
Gallaudet College
Holy Name College
Trinity College
Providence Hospital

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

Brentwood Shopping Center
Capital City Market
Capital City Business & Industrial Park
Washington Beef
Catholic University Stadium
D.C. Association for Retarded Citizens
Hechinger Mall II
Ottenberg's Bakers
Rhode Island Ave. Shopping Center
U.S. Post Office Facility

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District

DHS Facilities:
- Eckington Services Center & Child Health Clinic
- Edgewood Terrace Service Center
- Mary Herring Home for Alcoholics
- Receiving Home for Youth
- Taylor Street Services Center
- Woodridge Health Clinic

Fifth District Police Headquarters

D.C. Fire Department:
- Engine Company # 10, 12, 17 and 26
- Ambulance # 17

Langston Community Library
Woodridge Branch Library

Washington Center for Aging Services

Federal

Baltimore-Washington Parkway
National Arboretum

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Engine Company No. 12 Replacement Facility
Fort Lincoln New Town Development
Langley Recreation Center Renovations
McKinley High School Modernization
New York Avenue Reconstruction
New York Avenue Bridge over the Anacostia River
Randall Recreation Center General Improvements
Receiving Home Modernization
South Dakota Avenue Reconstruction between Randolph Street & Rhode Island Ave.
Trinidad Recreation Center Renovations
Washington Center for Aging Services Modernization
Woodridge Library Modernization

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:
- Brookland
- Bunker Hill
- Burroughs
- Cook
- Emery
- Fort Lincoln
- Langdon
- Noyes
- Shaed
- Slater-Langston
- Slowe
- Webb
- Wheatley
- Woodridge
- Young

Junior High:
- Backus
- Browne
- Hamilton
- Langley
- Taft

Senior High:
- Dunbar
- McKinley
- Spingarn

Career Development Center:
- Penn
- Phelps
- Washington

Adult Education Center:
- Armstrong

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	Elderly
Edgewood	42	292
Fort Lincoln	-	120
Langston Terrace	274	-
Langston Addition	34	-
Lincoln	20	-
Montana	155	-
Scattered Sites	18	-
Western Mews	25	-
Total	**568**	**412**

D.C. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	14
Swimming Pools	6
Tennis Courts	40

METRORAIL STATIONS

Brookland
Fort Totten
Rhode Island Avenue

OVERVIEW OF WARD FIVE

Population Characteristics

	Ward 5	*Total District*
Residents *1984 est.*	81,700	626,900
Age Distribution, 1980		
18 years & under	25%	24%
19 to 64 years	62	64
65 years & older	13	12
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Race Distribution, 1980		
Black	89%	70%
White	9	27
Other	2	3
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Educational Attainment *1980*		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	50,483	398,650
Elementary Only	21%	16%
High School 1 - 3 Years	22	17
High School Graduate Only	28	25
College 1 - 3 Years	14	14
College 4 or More Years	15	28
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Households *1980*	28,579	253,133
Families *1980*	18,725	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	43%	48%
Median Family Income	$18,837	$19,099
Percent of Families in Poverty	14%	16%

* Excludes rights-of-way.
** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.
***Row, detached, semi-detached structures.
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

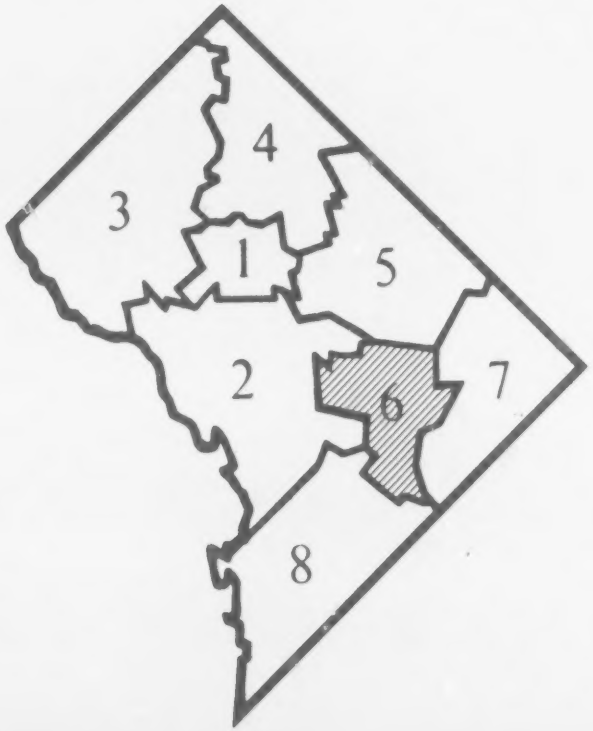
Land Use Characteristics

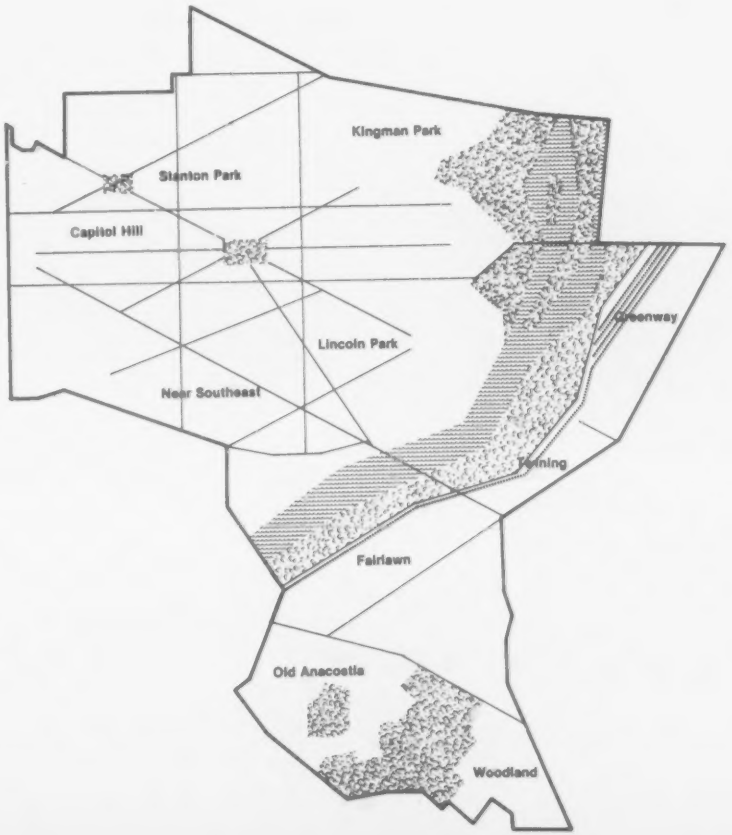
	Ward 5	*Total District*
Acres of Land *1986**	4,399	29,766
Taxable Acreage	2,014	13,032
Residential	65%	74%
Commercial	9	10
Industrial	13	3
Vacant	10	9
Other	3	4
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Tax-Exempt Acreage	2,385	16,734
Federal	58%	74%
District	9	10
Private Nonprofit	33	16
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Housing Units *1985 est.*	30,800	283,900
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	45%	35%
Renter Occupied & Vacant**	55	65
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Percent Subsidized	11%	10%
Condominium Units	700	22,300
Assessed Value of Single Family Housing***		
Under $50,000	15%	18%
$50,000 - $99,999	83	49
$100,000 - $149,999	2	15
$150,000 - $199,999	-	9
Over $200,000	-	9
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Ward Six

Ward 6 is situated in the near Northeast and Southeast areas of the District. Its boundaries begin at the U.S. Capitol and stretch eastward across the Anacostia River. Ward 6 is bound on the north by Florida Avenue and Benning Road; and on the south by the Southwest Freeway and Virginia Avenue, Southeast. East of the River, the ward is bound by East Capitol Street to the north; Morris Road, Southeast to the south; Minnesota Avenue, Naylor Road and 25th Street, Southeast to the east. Three bridges span the Anacostia River connecting the eastern and western sections of the ward.

Two neighborhoods in the ward have been in existence since the 1800s, Capitol Hill and Old Anacostia. Both are nationally designated historic districts and as such, contribute to the culture heritage, visual beauty and to historic interest of the city. Residential restoration in the area has helped to preserve the historical structures and contributed to revitalizing these neighborhoods. Other neighborhoods in Ward 6 are Fairlawn, Kingman Park, Stanton Park and Woodland. Row house structures are prevalent throughout the ward, with some multifamily, garden and mid-rise housing.





The three main commercial corridors in Ward 6 stretch along H Street, Northeast, Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and Good Hope Road, Southeast and Pennsylvania Avenue, Southeast. Metrorail serves the ward with four stations on the Blue/Orange lines. D.C. General Hospital, the Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, home of the Washington Redskins, the National Guard Armory, and D.C. Detention Center are the major government facilities located in Ward 6. Of national significance in the ward are the Supreme Court, Library of Congress, U.S. Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Museum of African Art and the Frederick Douglass Home. The U.S. Capitol Building and grounds are located in both Wards 2 and 6.

A citizens planning committee has prepared final recommendations for the future use of Eastern Market. It is the oldest farmers' market in the District, dating back to 1873. Many of the businesses on H Street, Northeast, are targeted for redevelopment through the Urban Development Action Grant Program and other loan and grant programs. The groundbreaking for the Metrorail Green Line station in Anacostia means that the subway is on its way to the area. The Anacostia Metrorail station will be a catalyst for residential and commercial development.

Ward 6 is represented on the District Council by Nadine Winter and is home to at-large Councilmember Betty Ann Kane. Robert Boyd is the Ward 6 School Board member. Ward 6 is divided into 3 advisory neighborhood commissions with 38 single member districts. There are many active neighborhood organizations in Ward 6 which include numerous block clubs, civic associations and planning councils.

MAJOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS & LANDMARKS

Anacostia Historic District
Capitol Hill Historic District

Car Barn
Cedar Hill, home of Frederick Douglass
Congressional Cemetery
East Capitol Street
Eastern Market
Folger Library
Friendship House
Library of Congress
Marine Barracks and Marine Commandant's House
Old Naval Hospital
Sewall-Belmont House

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Barracks Row, 8th St., S.E.
Benning Road N.E.
Eastern Market at 7th St., S.E.
H Street, N.E.
Good Hope Road, S.E.
Martin Luther King Avenue, S.E.
Minnesota Avenue, S.E.
Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.
Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Capitol Hill Hospital
Capitol Hill Club
Florida House
Heritage Foundation
National Democratic Club
National Republican Congressional Committee
TransAfrica

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

Eastern Market Modernization
H Street Northeast Corridor Revitalization
Housing Units 22nd & T Place, S.E.
Housing Units Proposed for 24th and Skyland Place
Housing Units Proposed for Alabama Avenue & Naylor Road, S.E.
Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and Good Hope Road Corridor Revitalization
Metrorail in Anacostia

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District

Branch Libraries:
- Anacostia
- Northeast
- Southeast

R. L. Christian Community Library

D.C. General Hospital

DHS facilities on the grounds of D.C. General Hospital:
- Karrick Hall — residential alcohol treatment
- South Community Mental Health Center
- PCRC Complex — alcohol and drug outpatient

Other DHS Facilities:
- Anacostia Neighborhood Health Center
- Anacostia Services Center
- Arthur Capper Neighborhood Health Center
- Capitol East Services Center
- Crippled Childrens' Center
- Youth Services Center

Detention Facility

Employment Services Center

D.C. Fire Department:
- Engine Companies # 8, 15 and 18
- Ambulance # 12 and 16 and Medic Unit # 9

First District Police Substation

Senior Centers:
- Potomac Gardens
- Kentucky Courts

Federal

Capitol Building
Anacostia Park
National Guard Armory
Robert F. Kennedy Stadium
Supreme Court
Library of Congress

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:
- Blow-Pierce
- Brent
- Bryan
- Gibbs
- Giddings
- Goding
- Ketcham
- Kingsman
- Ludlow-Taylor
- Maury
- Miner
- Orr
- Payne
- Peabody
- Stanton
- Tyler
- Watkins

Middle School:
- Hobson

Junior High:
- Eliot
- Hine
- Kramer
- Stuart

Senior High:
- Anacostia
- Eastern

Career Development Center:
- Chamberlain

Special Education Center:
- Buchanan

METRORAIL STATIONS

Capitol South
Eastern Market
Potomac Avenue
Stadium/Armory

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	Elderly
Kentucky	45	118
Potomac Gardens	208	144
Hopkins	158	-
Woodland	234	-
Ellen Wilson Dwellings	134	-
Wylie Courts	28	-
Scattered Sites	44	-
Total	**851**	**262**

D.C. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	14
Swimming Pools	7
Tennis Pools	16

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Anacostia Recreation Center Renovations
Barney Circle Freeway Construction
D.C. Armory Roof Repairs
D.C. General Hospital Ambulatory & Critical Care Center Construction
Eastern High School Modernization
Fort Stanton Recreation Center General Improvements
Sousa Bridge Reconstruction

OVERVIEW OF WARD SIX

Population Characteristics

	Ward 6	Total District
Residents *1984 est.*	74,100	626,900
Age Distribution, 1980		
18 years & under	24%	24%
19 to 64 years	66	64
65 years & older	10	12
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Race Distribution, 1980		
Black	77%	70%
White	22	27
Other	1	3
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Educational Attainment *1980*		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	47,848	398,650
Elementary Only	20%	16%
High School 1 - 3 Years	19	17
High School Graduate Only	24	25
College 1 - 3 Years	12	14
College 4 or More Years	25	28
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Households *1980*	29,137	253,133
Families *1980*	15,920	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	46%	48%
Median Family Income	$17,642	$19,099
Percent of Families in Poverty	18%	16%

* Excludes rights-of-way.
** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.
***Row, detached, semi-detached structures.
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

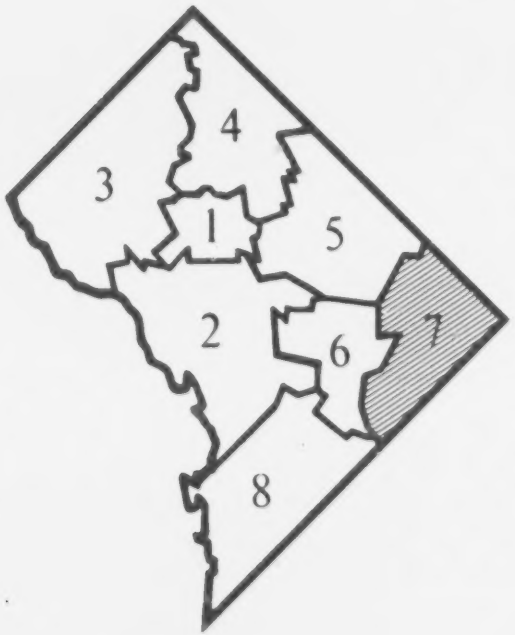
Land Use Characteristics

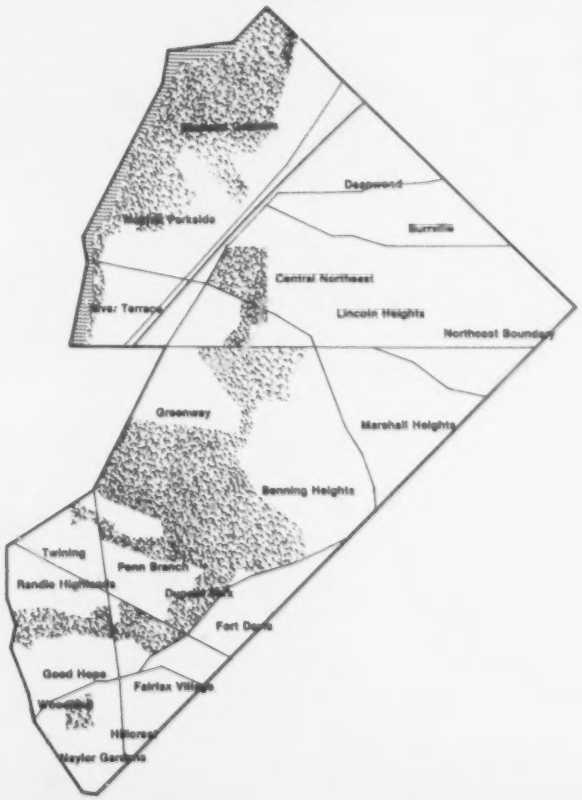
	Ward 6	Total District
Acres of Land *1986**	2,575	29,766
Taxable Acreage	1,026	13,032
Residential	77%	74%
Commercial	8	10
Industrial	1	3
Vacant	10	9
Other	4	4
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Tax-Exempt Acreage	1,549	16,734
Federal	86%	74%
District	8	10
Private Nonprofit	6	16
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Housing Units *1985 est.*	31,600	283,900
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	35%	35%
Renter Occupied & Vacant**	65	65
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Percent Subsidized	7%	10%
Condominium Units	1,200	22,300
Assessed Value of Single Family Housing***		
Under $50,000	25%	18%
$50,000 - $99,999	49	49
$100,000 - $149,999	17	15
$150,000 - $199,999	7	9
Over $200,000	2	9
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Ward Seven

Ward 7 is located in the far Northeast and Southeast quadrants of Washington, D.C. Ward 7 boundaries are Eastern Avenue to the north, Southern Avenue to the east, 25th Street and Naylor Road, S.E. to the south and portions of East Capitol Street, Minnesota Avenue and the Anacostia River to the west. Three bridges, the John Phillip Sousa, the Benning and the Whitney M. Young, link the ward to the downtown area. Residents have access to four Metro stations, three of which are located in the ward.

Development in the ward began in the early 1800s. After the Civil War, the still largely unsettled areas of the ward became home for many freed Blacks. These settlements included Burrville, DePriest Village, now Capitol View, and Lincolnville. Currently, 21 distinct neighborhoods are located throughout the 3,377 acres that comprise the ward. These include DuPont Park, Eastland Gardens, Ft. Davis, Mayfair/Parkside and River Terrace. Many of the neighborhood names reflect the ward's history. Several historic preservation sites are located there: Fort Chaplin, Ft. Davis, Ft. Dupont, Ft. Mahan and the Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens. The forts were a part of the circle of forts that defended the city during the Civil War. Today, they provide acres of parkland and open space for residents of the ward.





Ward 7 is predominantly residential with 72 percent of its 1,833 taxable acreage being classified as residential. However, only 38 percent of the 30,218 housing units in the ward is owner occupied. District government home purchase assistance programs are providing opportunities for residents who rent housing to become homeowners. Between 1979 and 1985, 277 interest-free loans were made for purchase of single family, condominium or cooperative units. Of the ward's 20,552 families counted in the 1980 census, 52 percent had children of their own under 18 years of age. Median family income was $16,400. Mayor and Mrs. Marion Barry, Jr. live in the ward. Ward 7 is represented on the District of Columbia Council by H.R. Crawford, and on the Board of Education by Nathaniel Bush. The ward has six advisory neighborhood commissions with 42 single member districts.

Commercial and economic development activities are continuing in several of the ward's moderate size shopping areas. The construction of a retail shoe store in the Minnesota Avenue shopping district in 1985 gives evidence that the area is considered viable for commercial development. The Kenilworth Parkside Resident Management Council has received $90,000, and $125,000 has been awarded to the Marshall Heights Community Development Group by the District government to support planning for economic development activities in those neighborhoods. Another project expected to spur growth is the $4.2 million capital construction project to make Southern Avenue continuous from the eastern section of the ward to its southern most boundary. Increasing accessibility throughout all parts of the ward is considered by planners as being crucial to its progress.

MAJOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS & LANDMARKS

Fort Chaplin, Fort Davis
Fort Dupont and Fort Mahan Parks
Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Alabama Ave. & Naylor Rd., S.E.
Division Ave., N.E.
Minnesota Ave. & Benning Rd., N.E.
Pennsylvania Ave. & Minnesota Ave., S.E.

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

Parkside Tract
Commercial Development of the Minnesota Avenue Metro Station Area

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District

Branch Libraries: Benning, Capitol View and Fort Davis
Deanwood Kiosk

DHS Clinics:
Benning Heights Neighborhood Health Center
Health Center for Mothers & Children
Dental No. 18 & Benning Heights Dental Clinic

DHS Service Centers:
Capitol View
Hillcrest
Northeast

DHS Community Care Center

D.C. Fire Department:
Engine Companies # 19, 27 and 30
Ambulance # 10

Sixth District Police Headquarters

Federal

Anacostia River Park
Fort Circle Parks

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:
Aiton
Beers
Benning
Burrville
Carver
Davis
Drew
Fletcher-Johnson*
Harris
Houston
Kenilworth
Kimball
Merritt
Nalle
Plummer
Randle Highlands
Richardson
River Terrace
Shadd
Smothers
Thomas
Weatherless
Winston

Junior High:
Evans
Kelly Miller
Roper
Sousa
C.G. Woodson

Senior High:
H. D. Woodson

METRORAIL STATIONS

Benning Road
Capitol Heights**
Deanwood
Minnesota Avenue

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Units	
	Family	Elderly
Benning Terrace	274	-
Capitol View	92	228
East Capitol	577	-
Eastgate	230	-
Ft. Dupont	286	-
Ft. Dupont Ext.	87	-
Kenilworth Courts	422	-
Lincoln Heights	440	-
Parkside Addition	42	-
Richardson	190	-
Stoddert Terrace	200	-
Scattered Sites	15	-
Villager	20	-
Total	**2,875**	**228**

D.C. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	21
Swimming Pools	8
Tennis Courts	24

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Deanwood Recreation Center Renovations
Deanwood Swimming Pool Renovations
Ft. Dupont Dwellings Modernization
Southern Ave. Construction
Stoddert Terrace Renovation

* Elementary/junior high school.
**On Maryland side of Southern Avenue.

OVERVIEW OF WARD SEVEN

Population Characteristics

	Ward 7	*Total District*
Residents *1984 est.*	79,900	626,900
Age Distribution, 1980		
18 years & under	32%	24%
19 to 64 years	59	64
65 years & older	9	12
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Race Distribution, 1980		
Black	95%	70%
White	4	27
Other	1	3
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Educational Attainment *1980*		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	46,129	398,650
Elementary Only	18%	16%
High School 1 - 3 Years	25	17
High School Graduate Only	34	25
College 1 - 3 Years	13	14
College 4 or More Years	10	28
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Households *1980*	29,976	253,133
Families *1980*	20,552	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	52%	48%
Median Family Income	$16,400	$19,099
Percent of Families in Poverty	19%	16%

* Excludes rights-of-way.
** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.
***Row, detached, semi-detached structures.
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

Land Use Characteristics

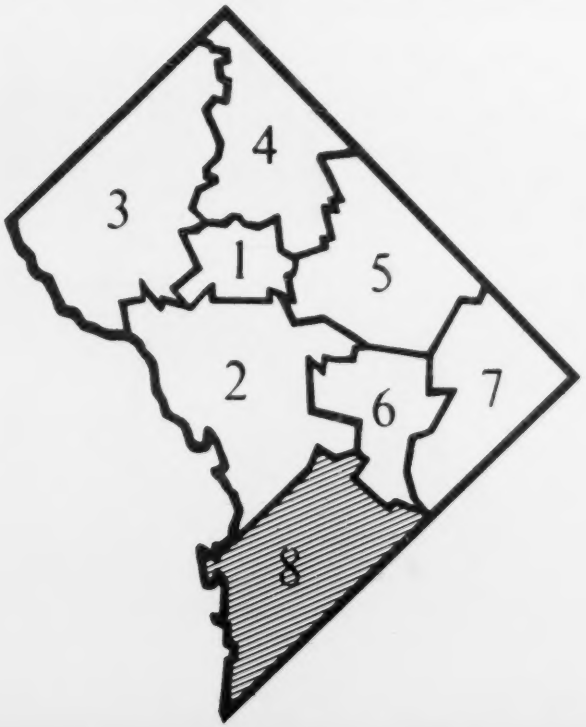
	Ward 7	*Total District*
Acres of Land *1986**	3,377	29,766
Taxable Acreage	1,833	13,032
Residential	72%	74%
Commercial	5	10
Industrial	1	3
Vacant	14	9
Other	8	4
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Tax-Exempt Acreage	1,544	16,734
Federal	77%	74%
District	14	10
Private Nonprofit	9	16
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Housing Units *1985 est.*	30,200	283,900
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	38%	35%
Renter Occupied & Vacant**	62	65
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Percent Subsidized	19%	10%
Condominium Units	1,000	22,300
Assessed Value of Single Family Housing***		
Under $50,000	47%	18%
$50,000 - $99,999	46	49
$100,000 - $149,999	6	15
$150,000 - $199,999	1	9
Over $200,000	-	9
Total	**100%**	**100%**

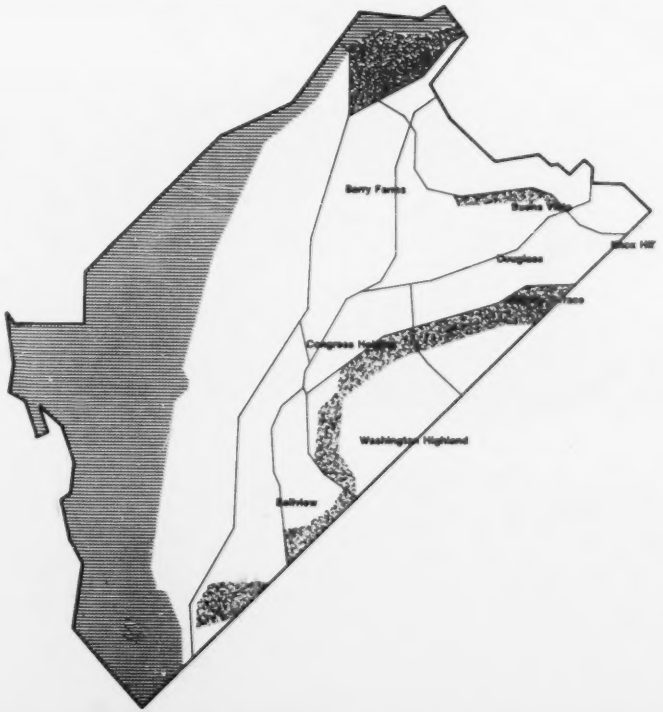
Ward Eight

Ward 8 is located in the Southeast quadrant of the District of Columbia. Its boundaries are the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers on the west; Prince George's County, Maryland on the south and east; and Morris Road to the north. More than 61 percent of the land in Ward 8 is federal property including Saint Elizabeths Hospital and Bolling Air Force Base. In addition, the District government owns significant tracts of land for public purposes. D.C. Village, Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant, the Metropolitan Police and Fire Training Academies are located in Ward 8.

Large tracts of land, in what is now Ward 8, went unsettled until the Civil War years. For example, Barry Farms was established in 1867 in order that land could be sold to freed slaves and Civil War refugees. Saint Elizabeths Hospital, formerly the U.S. Government Insane Asylum, was established in 1852, opened in 1855 and became a major employment center during the Civil War. Saint Elizabeths Hospital occupies 336 acres of federal land.

Today some of the ward's neighborhoods are Bellview, Buena Vista, Congress Heights, Douglas, Knox Hill, Shipley Terrace, and Washington Highland. Each neighborhood contains a number of different housing types: multifamily garden apartments, single family detached and row dwellings. A substantial portion, 20 percent, of the housing units, are subsidized by government funds. Ward 8 has the largest concentration of any ward of persons 18 years and under. Nearly 40 percent of the population is 18 years or under and only 4 percent of Ward 8's population is aged 65 and over.





Commercial corridors in the ward include Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, South Capitol Street, Wheeler Road, Stanton Road and Alabama Avenue, Southeast. Hadley and Greater Southeast Hospitals are located in Ward 8. There are a number of economic development projects underway in the ward to increase housing opportunities and commercial activity. At Camp Simms, a former federal tract recently bought by the District of Columbia, and Knox Hill, housing developments are planned.

Ward 8 is represented in the District Council by Wilhelmina Rolark. R. Calvin Lockridge represents Ward 8 on the Board of Education and at-large Board of Education member, Eugene Kinlow lives in Ward 8. There are 5 advisory neighborhood commissions, with 38 single member districts. In addition to these elected officials, there are a number of active civic associations and community organizations in Ward 8. Many neighborhood tenant and housing organizations devote much of their time to improving the community east of the Anacostia River.

MAJOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

Saint Elizabeths Hospital

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Martin Luther King Jr. Ave., S.E.
South Capitol Street at Alabama Ave., S.E.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Greater Southeast Community Hospital
Hadley Memorial Hospital

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

Camp Simms
Congress Park
Knox Hill
Metrorail Station in Anacostia
South Capitol/Southern Avenue
Retail Development

Ward Eight, *continued*

PUBLIC FACILITIES

District

Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant

Branch Libraries:
- Parklands-Turner
- Washington Highlands

DHS Facilities:
- Congress Heights Services Center
- Congress Heights Health Clinic
- D.C. Village

Employment Services Center

D.C. Fire Department:
- Engine Company # 25 & 32
- Fire Training Academy
- Ambulance Company # 13 and Medic Unit # 3

Seventh District Police Headquarters
Police Training Academy

Federal

Bolling Air Force Base
Naval Research Lab
Oxon Run Park & Recreation Center
Saint Elizabeths Hospital
Suitland Park & Parkway

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:
- Birney
- Draper
- Friendship*
- Garfield
- Green
- Hendley
- King, M. L.
- Leckie
- Malcolm X
- McGogney
- Moten
- Patterson
- Savoy
- Simon
- Terrell, M. C.
- Turner
- Washington Highlands
- Wilkinson

Junior High:
- Douglass
- Hart
- Johnson

Senior High:
- Ballou

Career Center:
- Far Southeast

PUBLIC HOUSING

	Family Units
Barry Farms	432
Highland Addition	246
Highland	204
Frederick Douglass	303
Sheridan Terrace	183
Stanton	348
Valley Green	312
Scattered Sites	20
Total	**2,048**

D.C. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Recreation Centers	11
Swimming Pools	5
Tennis Courts	11

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Anacostia Freeway
Anacostia Metrorail Station
Bald Eagle Recreation Center Addition
Congress Heights/Oxon Run Senior Center
D.C. Village Modernization
I-295 S.E. (Chicago Ave. to 11th St. Bridge)
New Fire Engine Company at First & Atlantic St.
New Seventh District Police Station
South Capitol Street Reconstruction (Danbury to 1st Street)
Suitland Parkway

*Elementary/junior high school

OVERVIEW OF WARD EIGHT

Population Characteristics

	Ward 8	*Total District*
Residents *1984 est.*	75,000	626,900
Age Distribution, 1980		
18 years & under	40%	24%
19 to 64 years	56	64
65 years & older	4	12
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Race Distribution, 1980		
Black	90%	70%
White	9	27
Other	1	3
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Educational Attainment *1980*		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	37,134	398,650
Elementary Only	17%	16%
High School 1 - 3 Years	24	17
High School Graduate Only	39	25
College 1 - 3 Years	14	14
College 4 or More Years	6	28
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Households *1980*	24,681	253,133
Families *1980*	17,800	135,569
Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years	72%	48%
Median Family Income	$13,167	$19,099
Percent of Families in Poverty	25%	16%

Land Use Characteristics

	Ward 8	*Total District*
Acres of Land *1986**	3,957	29,766
Taxable Acreage	932	13,032
Residential	81%	74%
Commercial	4	10
Industrial	1	3
Vacant	13	9
Other	1	4
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Tax-Exempt Acreage	3,025	16,734
Federal	78%	74%
District	16	10
Private Nonprofit	6	16
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Housing Units *1985 est.*	27,600	283,900
Percentage Distribution		
Owner Occupied	13%	35%
Renter Occupied & Vacant**	87	65
Total	**100%**	**100%**
Percent Subsidized	20%	10%
Condominium Units	200	22,300
Assessed Value of Single Family Housing***		
Under $50,000	45%	18%
$50,000 - $99,999	54	49
$100,000 - $149,999	1	15
$150,000 - $199,999	-	9
Over $200,000	-	9
Total	**100%**	**100%**

* Excludes rights-of-way.
** Renter occupied and vacant not available separately.
***Row, detached, semi-detached structures.
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
U.S. Census Bureau

Voting in the District of Columbia

To register to vote in Washington, D.C., a person must be a U.S. citizen, a District resident and at least 18 years old on the day of an election. The Board of Elections and Ethics, an independent agency of the District government, has responsibility for maintaining the voter registration files and conducting elections in the District of Columbia. According to the Board's data, 262,907 District residents, or 56.5 percent of the voting age citizens, were registered for the November 1985 election. Some 80 percent of the District's voters were registered as Democrats, 8 percent as Republicans, 11 percent with no party affiliation and 1 percent as members of the D.C. Statehood Party and various other parties.

District residents were granted the right to vote in Presidential elections in 1961 by the 23rd Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. They first exercised that right in the 1964 Presidential election. In 1968, when local elections were first held for seats on the Board of Education, the District's eight wards were created, and a permanent process of voter registration was initiated. In 1971, the District's Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives was elected. In 1974, a Mayor and thirteen-member Council were elected. The Mayor and the Council Chairman are elected every four years. The terms of the Councilmembers and the members of the Board of Education are for four years, with half of the Council seats and half of the Board of Education seats being up for election every two years. The Congressional Delegate is elected every two years.

With the *District of Columbia Election Year Consolidation Act of 1984*, D.C. Law 5-116, the length of terms for the Board of Education are now being staggered so that by 1988 all primary and general elections in the District of Columbia will occur in even numbered years. This election consolidation is to enhance voter participation and to reduce election costs.

VOTER REGISTRATION BY WARD

	*Voting Age Population**	*Registration October 7, 1985*	*% Eligible Registered*
Ward 1	57,600	29,953	52.0%
Ward 2	64,400	30,942	48.0
Ward 3	61,400	39,057	63.6
Ward 4	62,400	39,735	63.7
Ward 5	62,200	36,704	59.0
Ward 6	55,400	31,633	57.1
Ward 7	56,800	32,337	56.9
Ward 8	45,000	22,546	50.1
Total	**465,200**	**262,907**	**56.5%**

D.C. VOTER TURNOUT IN ELECTIONS

Elected Office	*Year*	*Turnout*
First Mayoral/Council/Delegate	1974	94,139
Board of Education	1975	26,793
Presidential/Council/Delegate	1976	171,469
Board of Education/ANCs	1977	50,091
Mayoral/Council/Delegate	1978	101,496
Board of Education/ANCs	1979	35,425
Presidential/Council/Delegate	1980	178,434
Board of Education/ANCs	1981	89,718
Mayoral/Council/Delegate	1982	117,472
Board of Education	1983	40,546
Presidential/Council/Delegate/ANCs	1984	218,566
Board of Education	1985	47,885

*1985 provisional population estimates from D.C. Office of Planning are adjusted for citizenship according to the 1980 census.
Source: D.C. Board of Elections and Ethics

Advisory neighborhood commissions, ANCs, were establilshed by the Home Rule Charter to provide citizens a channel for comment on proposals affecting their neighborhoods. Elections were first held in 1976 for ANCs. ANC commissioners serve two year terms as unsalaried, nonpartisan elected officials. There are 323 ANC commissioners, each representing a single-member district, SMD, of approximately 2,000 residents. In 1983 the Council passed emergency legislation to postpone elections due to the realignment of SMD boundaries. With the enactment of the *Consolidation Act of 1984*, ANC elections will now be held in the even numbered years.

The initiative measure provision of the Home Rule Charter gives District voters a mechanism for creating or changing laws. After review by the Board of Elections to ensure that certain legal requirements are met, initiative measures can be proposed by a petition signed by 5 percent of the registered voters in five of eight wards and five percent of the citywide total. The initiative measure then appears on the ballot at the next regularly scheduled election. Once an initiative measure has been approved by the voters and enacted into law, it can be amended by the Council.

A referendum measure allows voters to reject all or part of an act of the Council. It can be filed only during the 30 day Congressional review period and has the same requirements for legal review and petition signatures as an initiative measure. A referendum measure must appear on the ballot within 114 days after the Board of Elections and Ethics certifies the signatures on the petition. If no election is scheduled during this period, a special election must be held. A referendum measure suspends the effect of the part of the act it addresses. It cannot be amended by the Council for a full calendar year from the date of the Board's certification of the election results.

In 1985, the first referendum measure to be considered by District residents called for revisions to the *Rental Housing Act of 1985*. While only one referendum measure has been brought before the electorate, eight initiative measures have been presented to District voters, six of which were adopted and two rejected.

The recall process is the provision through which the electorate can vote an elected official out of office. To date, the recall process has not been used to remove an elected official from office.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM MEASURES ADOPTED

Law	*Effective Date*
District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention Initiative of 1979, D.C. Law 3-171	March 10, 1981
Law to Legalize Lotteries, Daily Numbers Game, and Bingo and Raffles for Charitable Purposes in the District of Columbia, D.C. Law 3-172	March 10, 1981
District of Columbia Mandatory-Minimum Sentences Initiative of 1981, D.C. Law 4-166	March 9, 1983
Nuclear Weapons Freeze Act of 1982, D.C. Law 4-120	March 17, 1983
District of Columbia Historic Rhodes Tavern Preservation Initiative of 1982, D.C. Law 5-69	March 15, 1984
District of Columbia Right to Overnight Shelter Initiative of 1984, D.C. Law 5-146	March 14, 1985
Rental Housing Act of 1985, Ref. 001	November 5, 1985*

*Date passed by electorate for "Referendum on certain provisions of the *Rental Housing Act of 1985*", D.C. Law 6-10, eff. 7-17-85.
Source: D.C. Board of Elections & Ethics

Preliminary 1984 Population Estimate by Ward, Race and Sex

In 1980, the federal census reported the population of the District of Columbia as 638,333. The detailed characteristics of the population are available every ten years. In the interim period, the D.C. Office of Planning makes estimates of the District's population. According to the Office of Planning, the population in the District of Columbia as of July 1984 was estimated to be 626,900. Of the total population, 53.7 percent was female and 46.3 percent was male. The racial composition estimated by the Office of Planning for 1984 showed 459,000 persons who were Black or other races and 169,000 White persons. The sex and race distribution estimated for 1984 is essentially the same as 1980.

The District's population appears to be stabilizing in the 1980s. The preliminary 1984 population estimates indicate that the average annual decline during the early 1980s was about 3,600 persons compared with a decline of 11,800 persons a year in the 1970s.

POPULATION BY WARD

	April 1980 Census	*July 1984* Estimate	*Estimated Change Between April 1980 and July 1984* Number	Percent
Ward 1	78,763	77,600	– 1,163	– 1.5%
Ward 2	81,727	81,700	– 27	0.0
Ward 3	77,445	76,300	– 1,145	– 1.5
Ward 4	81,540	80,400	– 1,140	– 1.4
Ward 5	83,008	81,700	– 1,308	– 1.6
Ward 6	75,725	74,100	– 1,625	– 2.1
Ward 7	82,281	79,900	– 2,381	– 2.9
Ward 8	77,844	75,000	– 2,844	– 3.7
Total	**638,333**	**626,900***	**– 11,433***	**– 1.8%**

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND RACE

(July 1984)

	Male		*Female*		*Total*	
Black & Other Races	211,700	34%	246,200	39%	457,900	73%
White	78,600	13	90,400	14	169,000	27
Total	**290,300**	**47%**	**336,600**	**53%**	**626,900**	**100%**

*Ward population figures do not sum to citywide total due to rounding.

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau

Population by Age and Sex — 1984

The preliminary 1984 population estimates for the District of Columbia, prepared by the D.C. Office of Planning, reveal that there are more females than males in every age group over 19 years of age; under 19 years, the proportion of males and females is about equal, with females 53.7 percent of the total population. In the older age group, 65 years and over, the proportion of women rises to 63 percent.

In 1984 persons 65 years and older made up 11.7 percent of the population. The school age population 5-19 years of age, decreased from 21.3 percent of the population in 1980 to 18.5 percent in 1984.

1984 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS

Age Group	*Female*	*Male*	*Total*
TOTAL POPULATION	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Under 5 yrs.	5.2%	6.2%	5.6%
5 - 19	17.1	20.1	18.5
20 - 64	63.6	64.2	63.9
65 and over	14.1	9.5	12.0

1984 POPULATION SEX DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS

Age Group	*Female*	*Male*	*Total*
TOTAL POPULATION	**53.7%**	**46.3%**	**100.0%**
Under 5 yrs.	49.4%	50.6%	100.0%
5 - 19	49.7	50.3	100.0
20 - 64	53.5	46.5	100.0
65 and over	63.1	36.9	100.0

PRELIMINARY 1984 POPULATION ESTIMATES

Age Group	*Female*	*Male*	*Total*
TOTAL POPULATION	**336,600**	**290,300**	**626,900**
Under 5	17,500	17,900	35,400
5 - 9	16,300	16,600	32,900
10 - 14	18,600	19,100	37,700
15 - 19	22,700	22,600	45,300
Subtotal	**75,100**	**76,200**	**151,300**
20 - 24	35,100	29,200	64,300
25 - 34	68,700	60,500	129,200
35 - 44	44,300	40,400	84,700
45 - 54	31,100	27,800	58,900
55 - 64	35,000	28,500	63,500
Subtotal	**214,200**	**186,400**	**400,600**
65 +	47,300	27,700	75,000

Source: D.C. Office of Planning

Total and Per Capita Personal Income

The District of Columbia per capita personal income was higher in 1985 than that for every state in the nation. The District's rate of increase in per capita income exceeded the national per capita rate in each year from 1981 through 1985. The personal per capita income of District residents in 1985 is estimated to be $17,909, which is 33 percent higher than the national average.

In terms of total personal income of residents, the District has shown continuous growth since 1980. The rate of increase of total personal income has been parallel to, but slightly lower than the national rate, until 1985, when the District rate of increase exceeded the national rate. The growth rate is particularly impressive in light of a declining population in the District, while in the nation as a whole, the population continues to rise. Contributing to the growth in the District's total personal income is the increasing number of persons in the higher paying occupations, i.e. professional, managerial and administrative jobs, and the high labor force participation rate of women.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
(In Current Dollars)

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985**
District of Columbia	$12,210	$13,585	$14,558	$15,410	$16,870	$17,909
United States	9,494	10,544	11,113	11,681	12,772	13,451
Ratio of D.C. to U.S.	128.6%	128.8%	131.0%	131.9%	132.1%	133.1%
Growth Over Previous Year						
D.C.	-	11.3%	7.2%	5.9%	9.5%	6.2%
U.S.	-	11.1	5.4	5.1	9.3	5.3

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
($ In Billions)

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985**
District of Columbia	$7.8	$8.6	$9.1	$9.6	$10.5	$11.2
United States	$2,156.7	$2,420.1	$2,575.8	$2,733.6	$3,016.3	$3,206.6
Growth Over Previous Year						
D.C.	-	10.3%	5.8%	5.5%	9.4%	6.7%
U.S.	-	12.2	6.4	6.1	10.3	6.3

*Fourth quarter data.
Note: Personal income is not equivalent to money income reported by the Census Bureau. In addition to traditional sources of money income, wages, salaries, pensions, interest, dividends and transfer payments, personal income includes income of private health and welfare funds, foundations and the imputed value of non-money receipts such as food and shelter.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Release BEA 86-19

Sources of Income

Personal income is measured by the federal Bureau of Economic Analysis on the basis of wages/salary, property income and transfer payments. Included in the property income is interest, dividends and rental income. Transfer payments include public assistance, unemployment compensation, Social Security and government retirement benefits. The share of personal income of District residents derived from transfer payments has continued to decline since 1981. However, transfer payments constitute a higher percentage of personal income in the District of Columbia than in the nation as a whole. The concentration of government retirees in the District is reflected in this statistic.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY SOURCE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985**
Wage/Salary**	61.0%	59.8%	59.2%	59.7%	59.5%	61.3%
Property Income	17.2	18.3	19.3	19.6	20.9	19.4
Transfer Payments	21.8	21.9	21.5	20.7	19.6	19.3
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY SOURCE IN THE UNITED STATES

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985**
Wage/Salary**	69.8%	67.9%	66.6%	66.7%	67.1%	67.9%
Property Income	16.4	18.2	18.8	18.5	18.9	18.3
Transfer Payments	13.8	13.9	14.6	14.8	14.0	13.8
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Fourth quarter data
**Net earnings

Source: U.S. Commerce Department, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Information System

Children & Youth in the District of Columbia

According to the 1980 census, there were 143,355 children and youth under the age of 18 living in Washington, D.C. Eighty-one percent of this age group lived with their parents; half with both parents and half with one parent. Nearly 11 percent of the children and youth lived with grandparents and the remaining 8 percent lived with other family members, in group quarters or alone. The children and youth population of the city is not evenly distributed among the wards. Two of the wards, Wards 7 and 8, account for 38 percent of the population under 18 years of age.

The age of majority in the District is 18 years with a few legal exceptions, which follow. A young person may begin to work at the age of 14. District child labor laws state that a 14-year-old may work weekdays from 3:30-7:00 PM during the school year and any eight hour period between 7:00 AM and 9:00 PM during the summer months. Prosecution of young people who commit crimes varies with age and severity of the crime. However, at the age of 15, a young person may be charged as an adult criminal. At 16 years of age, a young person may, with parental consent, drive and marry. At the age of 18, young males are required by law to register for the draft.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN

(1980)

Total Children & Youth Under Age 18	**143,355**
Living with Parent(s)	81.5%
Living with Grandparent(s)	10.6
Living with Other Family Member(s)	5.2
Living with Other(s) or Alone	2.2
Living in Group Quarters	.5
Total	**100.0%**

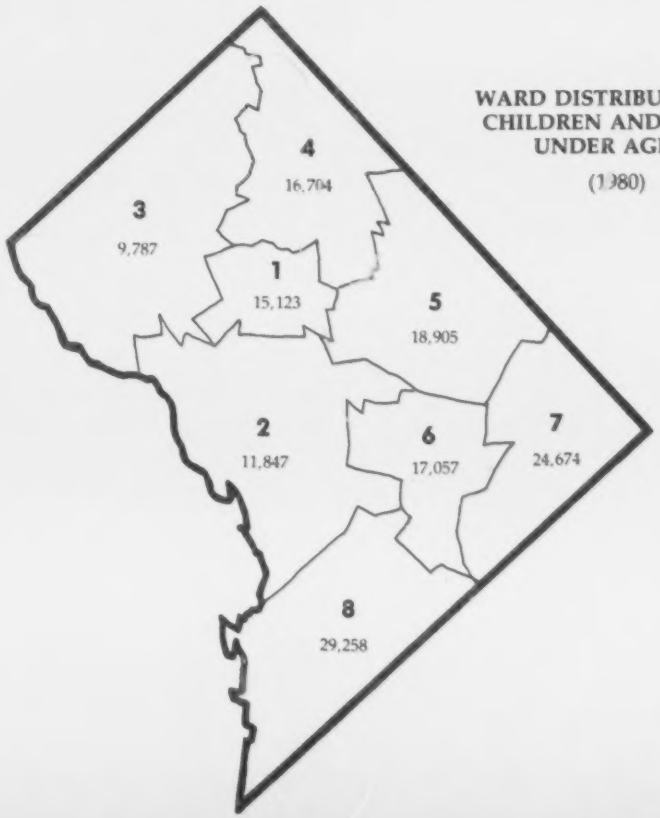
AGE CRITERIA FOR SELECTED ADULT ACTIVITIES

Begin Activity	*At Age*
Work with Permit	14
Adult Criminal Prosecution	15-18
Education-Compulsory Attendance	16
Drive with Parental Consent	16
Marry with Parental Consent	16
Purchase Beer & Wine	18
Vote & Run For Local Office	18
Register for the Draft	18
Sign Legal Contract	18
Purchase Liquor	21

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Detailed Population Characteristics, 1980*, Tables 206 & 207

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH UNDER AGE 18

(1980)



Women in Washington

The majority of District residents are females. As women have increased their educational attainment and joined the labor force in increasing numbers, numerous issues have arisen about the conditions of women and their families. Women have had a forum for representation within the District government structure since 1967. In 1978, the government adopted the *D.C. Commission for Women Act*, D.C. Law 2-109, designating the D.C. Commission for Women as an advocacy agency on behalf of women and their families in the District of Columbia. The 21 members of the Commission are appointed by the Mayor with confirmation of the Council. The Commission represents the eight wards and reflects the races, ethnic backgrounds and adult ages of the population.

In 1985, the Commission provided testimony to the Council on various legislative issues such as homelessness, pay equity/comparable worth, child support enforcement, joint custody and rape protection. The Commission sponsored the Third Annual Legislative Conference; participated in annual women's celebrations and entertained a number of international women visitors. The Commission also sponsored five conferences involving more than 3,000 Washington area women prior to the United Nations International Decade for Women Conference in Nairobi, Kenya. The recommendations of the United Nations conference are summarized in a document entitled *Forward Looking Strategies* which was ratified by delegates from 157 governments, including the two official representatives appointed by the Mayor from the D.C. Commission for Women.

A major focus of the Commission for Women continues to be women in the labor force. According to the 1980 census, females 16 years of age and older constituted 44 percent of the total population of Washington, D.C. A profile of this group shows that almost 58 percent was in the labor force; nearly 52 percent was employed; 6 percent was unemployed. Of the 42 percent of the women not in the labor force, the census shows that 26 percent was under the age of 65 and nearly 15 percent was elderly; another 1 percent was institutionalized.

Of the District female population in 1980, 16 years and older in the labor force, 73 percent had no children of their own under the age of 18 years; 27 percent of the women in the labor force had children of their own under the age of 18 years. However, no data are available from the 1980 census on the marital status or the number of children in their families. In 1980, 29 percent of the working women in the District had completed 4 or more years of college; 19 percent had completed one to three years of college; 30 percent was high school graduates only and 22 percent had not completed high school. The median income in 1979 for District working women was $9,598.

In recent years, the female labor force participation rate increased from nearly 58 percent in 1980 to nearly 61 percent as estimated in 1984. In essence, six out of every ten women in the District were working or seeking work. Within various age groups, labor force participation rates differ. Between the ages of 16 and 19, labor force participation rates are relatively low because most women are in school. Within the 25 to 34 age group, however, nearly 81 percent of District women are in the labor force.

Women in the District had a labor force participation rate which was 7.2 percent higher than the national rate for women in 1984. In all age groups over 25 years, District women had higher labor force participation rates than their counterparts throughout the country. Washington, D.C. had a higher labor force participation rate than 45 other states. Only women in Arkansas, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming and New York had higher labor force participation rates.

In 1980, there were 153,497 working women residents of the District of Columbia who were 16 years of age or older. District working women were just over half, 51 percent, of all the District resident workers according to the 1980 census. More than 30 percent of the District's working women are employed as managers and professionals. In traditional female occupations such as sales, licensed practical nurses, medical, legal and other technicians, District working women clearly dominate those fields by a ratio of almost two to one.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF WOMEN DISTRICT COMPARED TO U.S.

	1980		*1984**	
	D.C.	U.S.	D.C.	U.S.
Total Women Age 16+ in Labor Force	**163,385**	**45 million**	**160,000**	**49 million**
Age Groups				
16 - 19	35.7%	52.9%	42.3%	51.8%
20 - 24	68.9	68.9	70.1	70.4
25 - 34	80.6	65.5	80.6	69.8
35 - 44	77.2	65.5	79.3	70.1
45 - 54	68.0	59.9	75.7	62.9
55 - 64	49.2	41.3	52.3	41.7
65 +	13.1	8.1	10.3	7.5
Total	**57.9%**	**51.5%**	**60.8%**	**53.6%**

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN RESIDENTS

(1980)

Occupation	*Women Workers* Number	Percent
Total 16 Years or Older	**153,497**	**100.0%**
Managerial & Professional	47,108	30.7%
Sales, Admin. & Technical	69,749	45.4
Service	29,243	19.1
Farming, Forestry, Fishing	183	.1
Production, Craft, Repair	1,966	1.3
Operators, Fabricators, Laborers	5,248	3.4

SEX DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS

(1980)

	Women	*Men*	*Total Resident Workers*
	153,497	**144,610**	**298,107**
	15.8%	16.8%	32.6%
	23.4	11.4	34.8
	9.8	7.6	17.4
	.1	.5	.6
	.7	4.4	5.1
	1.7	7.8	9.5
Total	**51.5%**	**48.5%**	**100.0%**

*1984 *Current Population Survey* is a substantially smaller sample than that used in the 1980 census.

Sources: D.C. Commission for Women
U.S. Census Bureau, *Detailed Population Characteristics*, Tables 213, 217, 221; *United States Summary*, Table 321, 1980; *Current Population Survey* 1984

A Profile of Elderly District Residents

According to the 1980 census, 74,310 persons, 11.6 percent of the total population residing in the District, were 65 years of age or older. Of the eight wards in the District, Ward 3 had the highest concentration with 16,306 elderly persons. The age distribution, at the time of the census, showed 62 percent between the ages of 65-74, 29 percent between 75-85, and 9 percent 85 years or older. The census also revealed that there were 135 District residents who were centenarians. Women constituted 63 percent of the elderly population in 1980; Black women were the largest group, 35 percent.

Of the households headed by persons 65 and older in 1980, 51 percent was renters and 49 percent was homeowners. Elderly District residents have a considerably higher rate of homeownership than the city as a whole which was 35 percent. Householders aged 65 and older constituted 26 percent of all homeowners in 1980, a far greater proportion than their share of the population. Only 4 percent of the elderly in Washington, D.C. lived in institutions. Some 16 percent, or 12,153, of the elderly population in the District participated in the labor force in 1980. Many others volunteer their time to various programs operated by government agencies and private organizations.

According to the 1980 census, families headed by a person 65 and older had a median income of $17,284 in 1979. Married elderly couples had a median income of $19,171. Ten percent of all families with an elderly head of household was below the poverty line. Unrelated persons aged 65 and over, who are living alone or with others who they are not related to by blood or by marriage, had a median income of $10,381 and 18.6 percent had incomes below the federal poverty level.

DISTRICT RESIDENTS AGE 65 AND OLDER

Population Projections*

Years	*Population 65+*
1980	74,300
1985	75,000
1990	80,200
1995	81,000
2000	81,600

Sex and Race Distribution — 1980

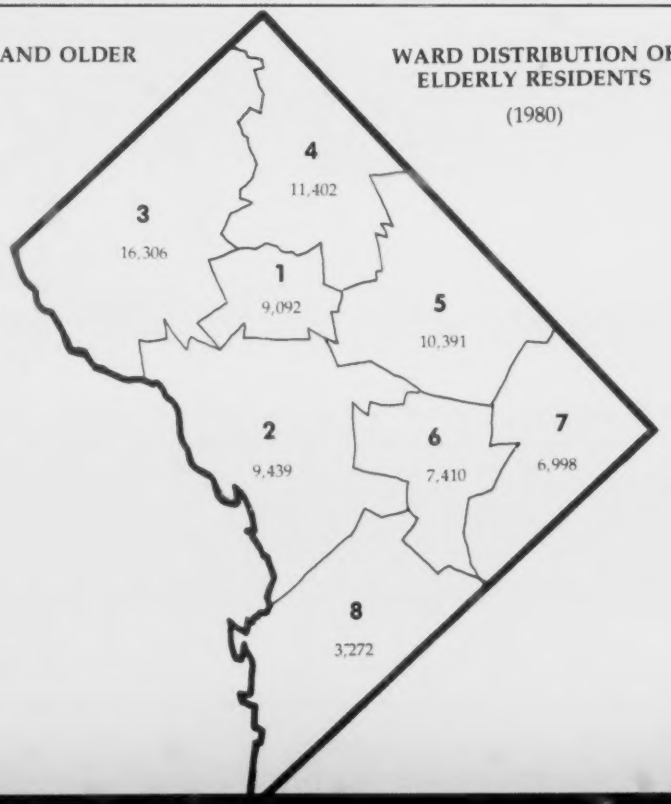
Total Persons 65+	**74,300***
Black Women	35%
White Women	27
Black Men	22
White Men	14
Other Races, Men & Women	2
Total	**100%**

Median 1979 Income of Families with Household Head aged 65+

Families	*Number of Families*	*Median Income*
Married Couple	14,184	$19,171
Male Householder**	1,410	$15,200
Female Householder**	6,269	$14,587
Total Family Households	**21,863**	**$17,284**
Percent in Poverty	10%	
Total Unrelated Persons	**30,545**	**$10,381**
Percent in Poverty	18.6%	

* Populations rounded to hundreds.
**No spouse present.
Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau 1980, *Detailed Population Characteristics*, Tables 205, 239 & 248

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF ELDERLY RESIDENTS
(1980)



Population Projections

The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, COG, works with member jurisdictions to project population, households and employment trends in the metropolitan region. This process is known as cooperative forecasting. The Round III Cooperative Forecast Update was approved by the COG Board on October 9, 1985, with projections of the population, the number of households and employment in the years 1985 to the year 2010. All jurisdictions in the Washington metropolitan area expect population growth during this period. The outer suburbs, however, project significantly higher growth rates than the inner suburbs and the central core jurisdictions. The formation rate of households in the metropolitan area is estimated to exceed the population growth rates between the years 1985 and 2010. In fact the growth rate in the number of households in the metropolitan area is nearly double that of population growth.

COG estimates that the metropolitan area had a population of 3,150,600 persons in 1985. These individuals lived in 1,191,500 households. By the year 2010, the metropolitan area is expected to have a population of 3,778,400 persons living in 1,610,200 households. The 1985 to 2010 growth rates are projected to be 19 percent for the population and 35 percent for households.

COOPERATIVE FORECAST OF POPULATION & HOUSEHOLDS, WASHINGTON REGION

Jurisdictions	Population (In Thousands) 1985	Population (In Thousands) 2010	Households (In Thousands) 1985	Households (In Thousands) 2010	Population Percent Change 1985-2010	Households Percent Change 1985-2010
District of Columbia	625.0	638.5	254.1	267.0	+ 2.2%	+ 5.1%
Arlington County	153.6	160.8	74.1	85.4	+ 4.7	+ 15.2
Alexandria	108.7	111.6	53.5	61.3	+ 2.7	+ 14.6
Subtotal Core	**887.3**	**910.9**	**381.7**	**413.7**	**+ 2.7%**	**+ 8.4%**
Montgomery County	620.0	786.0	235.9	349.3	+ 26.8%	+ 48.1%
Prince George's County	676.4	788.5	236.8	307.4	+ 16.6	+ 29.8
Fairfax County	668.3	790.0	238.5	341.4	+ 18.2	+ 43.1
Fairfax City	20.8	22.0	7.3	7.9	+ 5.8	+ 8.2
Falls Church	9.5	11.0	4.5	5.2	+ 15.8	+ 15.6
Subtotal Inner Suburbs	**1,995.0**	**2,397.5**	**723.0**	**1,011.2**	**+ 20.2%**	**+ 39.9%**
Loudoun County	66.6	153.5	22.3	58.4	+130.5%	+161.9%
Prince William County	177.0	282.5	56.5	114.5	+ 59.6	+102.7
Independent Cities	24.7	34.0	8.0	12.4	+ 37.7	+ 55.0
Subtotal Outer Suburbs	**268.3**	**470.0**	**86.8**	**185.3**	**+ 75.2%**	**+113.5%**
Total Metropolitan Area	**3,150.6**	**3,778.4**	**1,191.5**	**1,610.2**	**+ 19.9%**	**+ 35.1%**

Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, "1985 Update to Cooperative Forecasts"

Cost of Living in the Metropolitan Area

The Consumer Price Index, CPI, measures changes in prices of consumer goods and servics. Economists started calculating the CPI with 100 as the base in 1967. The cost of living in the United States is measured on such items as food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation, medical costs and other goods and services. Prices are collected every month from 85 areas in the country and from over 18,000 housing units. In calculating the index, each item is weighted to account for its relative importance in the consumer's budget. Price changes for the various items are averaged and combined with other local data to obtain United States city averages. CPI data are also kept on selected metropolitan areas.

The CPI for the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA, reflects cost changes in the Washington, D.C. area. When examined over the past six years, the metropolitan area's change in costs have paralleled the percentage change in costs in United States cities. Cost increases in this area over the six year period have been 31.6 percent for all items, which is slightly larger than the 30.6 percent increase in the United States city average. The Washington area increase was higher for housing, apparel, medical care and entertainment; the United States city average increase was higher for food, transportation and other goods and services.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA ANNUAL AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, CPI-U

(1967 = 100)

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Percent Change 1980 - 1985*
On all items	244.7	267.3	281.9	294.7	308.9	321.9	31.6%
Food	264.1	277.7	291.4	289.0	305.0	317.9	20.4
Housing	249.3	277.3	293.5	306.9	322.7	338 8	35.9
Apparel	185.4	186.0	194.5	206.7	215.2	225.9	21.8
Transportation	248.4	276.5	284.1	291.0	303.8	309.5	24.6
Medical Care	274.8	296.6	335.4	375.8	399.3	424.5	54.5
Entertainment	193.7	203.2	215.2	226.6	244.0	259.8	34.1
Other Goods & Services	214.4	235.8	258.2	285.6	304.7	323.9	51.1

U.S. CITY ANNUAL AVERAGE, CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, CPI-U

(1967 = 100)

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Percent Change 1980 - 1985*
On all items	246.8	272.4	289.1	298.4	311.1	322.2	30.6%
Food	254.6	274.6	285.7	291.7	295.1	309.8	21.7
Housing	263.3	293.5	314.7	323.1	336.7	349.9	32.9
Apparel	178.4	186.9	191.8	196.5	200.2	206.0	15.5
Transportation	249.7	280.0	291.5	298.5	311.7	319.9	28.1
Medical Care	265.9	294.5	328.7	357.3	379.5	403.1	51.6
Entertainment	205.3	221.4	235.8	246.0	255.1	265.0	29.1
Other Goods & Services	214.5	235.7	259.9	288.3	307.7	326.6	52.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Consumer Price Index*

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D.C. Lottery Sales totalled $112 million in 1985.

Individual Income Taxes

The adjusted gross income of District residents reported on individual 1984 District income tax returns was $6.2 billion. The net taxable income reported was $4.7 billion. There has been continuous growth in both adjusted gross income and net taxable income.

The District is a federal tax conformity jurisdiction; the definition of income and the personal deductions allowed on the District and federal tax returns are substantially the same. This enables the District to utilize federal audit mechanisms and to ensure greater taxpayer compliance. Noted exceptions to conforming with the federal tax system are the exclusion from local income taxation of winnings from the District lottery and Social Security income.

Average adjusted gross income on District tax returns filed on federal 1040 forms by District taxpayers in 1984 was $22,573; average itemized deductions were $10,686. In 1984, District residents paid $351.4 million in District income taxes and $1.211 billion in federal income taxes. This total represents more federal taxes than was paid by residents of nine states, despite the District's smaller population size. Looked at in another way, District residents paid on the average $4,498 per tax return, compared to a national average of $3,706, or 21 percent more.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX DATA
($ In Millions)

Calendar Year	*Reported Adjusted Gross Income*	*Percent Increase*	*Net Taxable Income*	*Percent Increase*	*Income Tax Paid to D.C.**	*Percent Increase*
1980	$4,754	7.6%	$3,657	9.3%	$250	11.6%
1981	5,136	8.0	3,908	6.8	278	11.2
1982	5,503	7.1	4,144	6.0	298	7.1
1983	5,894	7.1	4,461	7.6	327	9.7
1984	6,226	5.6	4,720	5.8	351	7.3

*Net tax liability
Sources: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue
U.S. Internal Revenue Service

Individual Income Taxpayers

The total number of tax returns filed with the District government has increased from 310,041 in 1981 to 320,321 in 1984. After taking the appropriate deductions, exemptions and credits, in 1984, no income tax was owed on 25,155 tax returns. Since 1981, there has been an overall increase in the proportion of returns from taxpayers with incomes exceeding $15,000 and a decline in each income category of taxpayers with less than $15,000 in adjusted gross income.

The District's income tax rate structure is progressive. The rates range from 2 percent of the first $1,000 of taxable income to 11 percent of taxable income over $25,000. The effects of this tax rate structure can be seen by the percentage of total income taxes paid. For example, 64 percent of the income taxes paid in 1983 was paid by 23 percent of the taxpayers whose incomes were $25,000 and over. In 1984, the proportion of individual taxpayers in that income category was 24.9 percent and they paid 66.6 percent of the income taxes collected. Taxpayers with income levels over $100,000 are less than 1.1 percent of the total filers, yet they paid more than 14.2 percent of the income taxes in 1984.

All persons who reside in the District of Columbia or who maintain a residence in the District of Columbia for 183 or more days and who earn more than $1,750 as individuals or $2,500 as married persons filing jointly or $1,256 if married filing separately are required to file an individual income tax return with the D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue. Exceptions to this residency rule include members of Congress, Congressional staff persons who are on their member's payroll provided both the taxpayer and the employee are residents of the same state, Senate confirmed Presidential appointees, and Justices of the Supreme Court, provided they are not actually domiciled in the District of Columbia. The District's Charter precludes the taxation of the earned income of nonresidents who work in the District of Columbia.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXPAYERS

Adjusted Gross Income Levels	*Number of Individual Taxpayers*				*Percent Total Taxpayers*	*Percent of Total Income Taxes Paid*			
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1984*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Under $5,000	45,737	34,466	33,953	32,872	11.1%	.8%	.5%	.5%	.7%
$ 5,000 - 9,999	61,498	57,956	56,451	54,381	18.4	4.7	4.0	3.5	3.1
$10,000 - 14,999	60,287	59,332	58,165	55,308	18.7	10.6	9.7	8.6	7.6
$15,000 - 24,999	71,292	75,193	78,384	79,079	26.7	25.2	24.6	23.4	21.9
$25,000 - 49,999	42,259	47,491	53,523	57,171	19.3	32.3	33.5	34.7	34.6
$50,000 - 99,999	8,229	9,619	11,423	13,213	4.8	14.1	14.9	16.5	17.8
Over $100,000	2,213	2,428	2,793	3,142	1.0	12.3	12.8	12.8	14.2
Total	**291,515**	**286,485**	**294,692**	**295,166**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
				Total District Taxes Paid (in millions)		**$278**	**$298**	**$327**	**$351**

Source: D.C. Department of Finance & Revenue

Sales and Use Taxes

In fiscal year 1984, on a taxable gross receipts base totaling nearly $4.4 billion, the District government collected $296.9 million in general sales and use taxes. This was a 9.2 percent increase over collections in the previous year and an increase of 10.4 percent in the taxable gross receipts. More than half of the taxable gross receipts came from the retail trade sector. The positive real growth in taxable gross receipts exceeds both the metropolitan and national rates of inflation.

There are a number of different sales and use taxes in effect. These include a 6 percent general sales tax, an 8 percent tax on restaurant meals, a 10 percent rate on transient accommodations and a 12 percent rate on parking motor vehicles. No sales tax is levied on groceries, prescription and non-prescription drugs or laundry and dry cleaning services.

ANNUAL TAXABLE GROSS RECEIPTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY CATEGORIES
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year			
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*Percent Increase 1983 - 1984*
Retail Trade	$1,941	$2,081	$2,176	4.6%
Services	655	714	836	17.1
Transportation & Utilities	419	448	551	23.0
Wholesale Trade	254	280	298	6.4
Other*	414	426	498	16.9
Total	**$3,683**	**$3,949**	**$4,359**	**10.4%**

SALES TAX COLLECTIONS
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Sales & Use Taxes	$248.9	$271.9	$296.9	$331.7	$365.6

*Other includes finance and real estate, insurance, manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture, other and unclassified other.

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Lottery and Charitable Games

A limited form of government controlled gambling was introduced in the District of Columbia through a citizen-sponsored initiative passed by the electorate in 1980. D.C. Law 3-172, *Law to Legalize Lotteries, Daily Numbers Games, and Bingo and Raffles for Charitable Purposes in the District of Columbia,* established in 1981 the D.C. Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board, a five-member governing board, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. As an independent agency of the government, the Board is responsible for conducting lotteries, investigating applicants for lottery vendor licenses and inspecting premises which are licensed lottery sales agents. In addition, the Board also regulates the conduct of charitable games. The day-to-day operation of the lottery is provided by a staff under an executive director hired by the Board.

The District of Columbia Budget Request Act for 1983, passed by the Congress, requires that all revenues generated by activities of the Lottery Board, in excess of administrative costs and prizes, be deposited in the Lottery Charitable Games Enterprise Fund for subsequent transfer to the General Fund. This distinction of lottery-generated revenue from other District revenue is to comply with the Congressional limits imposed on the use of local revenue for lottery expenses and to ensure that no federal funds received by the city are used in the operation of the lottery. The D.C. government authorizes funds for the Board's administrative expenses from lottery-generated revenues through the appropriation process.

Capitalized initially by a $628,000 appropriation from the District government, the lottery's first ticket was sold in August 1982. Today, the lottery is a multi-million dollar business. In fiscal year 1985, operating revenue from lottery ticket sales totalled $112 million. More than half of this revenue, $57.9 million, was awarded in prize money. The largest prize in the history of the lottery, $3.4 million, was awarded in 1985. Other major operating expenses in 1985 included $6 million in advertising and other costs such as contractual and consultant services, $6 million in agent commissions, $3.5 million in contract fees and $3.5 million in administrative expenses. The lottery games operations, based on the agency's 1985 audit, have resulted in net transfers to the General Fund of $25.3 million in 1984 and $35.5 million in 1985.

LOTTERY REVENUES AND EXPENSES
(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Operating Revenues					
Sales	$15,811	$54,071	$85,593	$111,987	$130,121
Investments & Fees	29	285	721	805	522
Total	**$15,840**	**$54,356**	**$86,314**	**$112,792**	**$130,643**
Operating Expenses					
Administration	$ 628	$ 2,185	$ 2,772	$ 3,528	$ 4,151
Prizes	7,262	26,858	44,839	57,913	66,846
Contract Fees	2,348	6,317	2,809	3,484	3,950
Commissions	949	3,387	4,875	6,123	7,262
Advertising	0*	381	3,774	4,446	4,000
Other Costs	413	3,224	1,967	1,829	2,612
Total	**$11,600**	**$42,352**	**$61,036**	**$ 77,323**	**$ 88,821**
General Fund Transfer	**$ 4,240**	**$12,004**	**$25,278**	**$ 35,469**	**$ 41,822**

*Advertising expenses were included in the Instant Lottery game contract.

Source: D.C. Lottery & Charitable Games Board

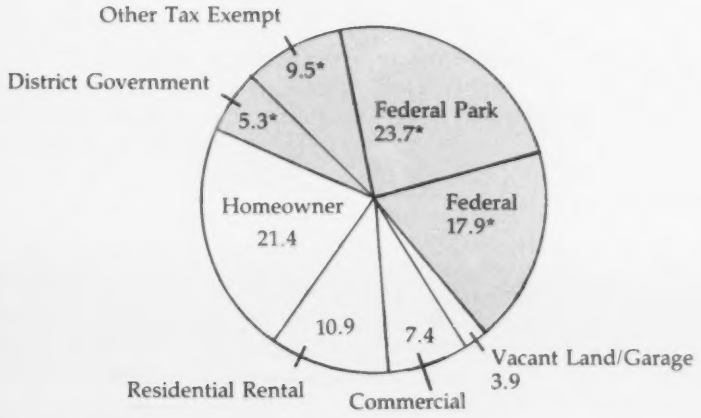
Taxable and Tax Exempt Property

Tax Year 1986

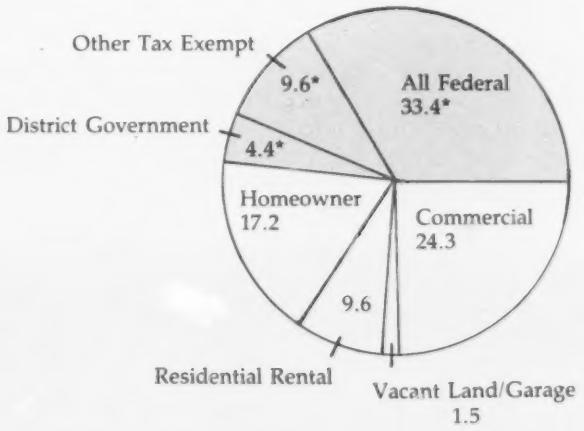
The District of Columbia has a land area of 60 square miles and a water area of 9 square miles. When public rights of ways are excluded, the land area is 48 square miles, or 29,766 acres. More than 56 percent of this land area is classified as tax exempt, including 41.6 percent owned by the federal government. More than 7,000 of the federal government's acres, or 23.7 percent of the District's land is park area. Much of the remaining 17.9 percent of federal land is used for office buildings. The other tax exempt categories include religious, educational and charitable organizations, cemeteries, hospitals, libraries and foreign government property. Five percent of the tax exempt property belongs to the District government. The ratio of tax exempt assessment to total assessments decreased from 48.5 percent in tax year 1985 to 47.4 percent in tax year 1986.

A comparison of the land use distribution with the assessed value distribution for each of these land use categories highlights the economic value of commercial property. Although commercial land accounts for only 7.4 percent of the acreage, it amounts to over 24 percent of total assessed value in tax year 1986, which reflects the relative value of all buildings improvements. Commercial buildings are proportionately more valuable than residential improvements. The federal land value of 33 percent is smaller than the combined federal land area because a majority of the federal land is parkland, unimproved by buildings and because it is difficult to establish fair market value without comparable real estate transactions.

LAND USES BY TAX CLASSIFICATION
Percent Distribution
29,766 Acres**



ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS
by Tax Classification
Percent Distribution
$47.7 Billion



* Shading indicates tax exempt.
**Excluding rights-of-way.

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Real Estate in the District of Columbia

Real estate in the District of Columbia is assessed annually at 100 percent of estimated market value. The current tax law provides for four classifications of real property. Class I is owner occupied residential property. Class II is residential property that is not owner occupied. Class III was established in Tax Year 1986, creating a new tax classification category for hotels. Class IV is commercial real estate. Vacant land is classified in the same category of use as adjacent parcels.

For the last five years, property tax rates have been stable for residential property, both owner and renter occupied. Commercial rates were reduced in 1985 as a means of offsetting the effect of rising assessments. Hotels were given a separate tax rate in 1986, which is lower than other commercial rates.

The assessed value of commercial real estate over the last five years has risen by 97 percent, reflecting the dramatic appreciation of commercial property in the District of Columbia. Spurred by the development of the Washington Convention Center, federal tax incentives and the economic recovery, commercial construction has occurred throughout the District and resulted in increases in the total commercial property assessments. The sale of several major commercial buildings has also increased commercial property values. Since property assessments are based on market sales, the commercial property assessments were increased. Residential property on the other hand, has been relatively constant in assessed value, increasing only 16 percent in the same five year period.

TAX RATES
(per $100 of Assessed Value)

		Tax Year*				
		1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Class I	Owner Occupied	$1.22	$1.22	$1.22	$1.22	$1.22
Class II	Renter Occupied	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54
Class III	Hotels	-	-	-	-	1.82
Class IV	Commercial	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.03	2.03

TRENDS IN ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUES
(In Billions)

	Tax Year*				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Commercial**	$6.2	$8.1	$8.9	$11.3	$12.2
Residential***	11.0	11.9	11.8	12.1	12.8
Total Taxable	**$17.2**	**$20.0**	**$20.7**	**$23.4**	**$25.0**

REAL PROPERTY TAX COLLECTIONS
(In Millions)

			Fiscal Year		*Planned*
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Total	**$296.8**	**$332.8**	**$359.4**	**$407.3**	**$432.7**

* Tax year is July 1 to June 30.
** Includes vacant land and garages.
***After homestead exemptions.

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Property Tax Credits and Exemptions

To reduce the cost of housing for low and moderate income citizens, the District government has established a number of tax reduction mechanisms. The "Circuit Breaker" is a tax credit deduction from income tax liability for renters and homeowners in the District of Columbia whose household income is less than $20,000. The "Circuit Breaker" is based on a sliding scale with the credit being equal to from one to 2.5 percent of property taxes paid or rent equivalent to property taxes, depending upon the household's gross income level. As shown below, the number of non-elderly households claiming the property tax credit on their income tax return has increased in the last two years. The number of elderly households claiming the "Circuit Breaker" credit has been rather constant at approximately 16,000 tax returns.

For all owner occupied dwellings, regardless of household income, there is an exemption from property tax assessments, known as the Homestead Exemption. Introduced in 1978, the Homestead Exemption Program initially provided a $6,000 exemption from the assessed value for single family houses, condominiums and cooperatives. In 1979, the program was changed to cover only owner occupied properties and the $6,000 exemption was increased to $9,000. Some 80,850 homeowners claimed homestead exemptions in tax year 1985. Some $10 million of property taxes were avoided by these property owners.

PROPERTY TAX CREDIT — "CIRCUIT BREAKER"

	Tax Year				
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Number of Tax Returns					
Elderly, blind, disabled	19,860	19,277	19,861	21,592	22,178
Non-elderly	16,378	15,504	15,435	16,293	16,843
Percent Tax Returns Claiming Circuit Breaker	11.7%	11.2%	11.3%	11.9%	12.2%
Average Credit	$223	$246	$266	$275	$279

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION PROGRAM

	Tax Year					
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Number of Exemptions	67,460	66,173	70,000	80,697	81,078	80,850

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Assessed Value of Single Family Homes and Condominiums

In tax year 1986, there were 97,054 single family homes and 22,331 condominium units on the real property tax rolls of the District of Columbia. The median assessed value of all these residential units was $68,966. Single family houses and condominium units have similar median values. This similarity may be explained, in part, by the following. The 97,054 single family houses are located throughout the District from the lowest to the highest income areas. On the other hand, the 22,331 condominium units are concentrated in higher income areas where both the value of the land and the quality of the improvement tend to be considerably higher than in the more moderate income areas. Therefore, while condominium units are generally much smaller than single family houses, their location in the higher income areas has placed half of them in the $25,000 to $75,000 value range. An equivalent percentage of single family homes are also in that value range, resulting in the medians being very close. However well over 25 percent of the single family housing was assessed for more than $125,000, while only 11.5 percent of the condominiums had a similar assessment.

ASSESSED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
(Tax Year 1986)

	*Single Family**		*Condominium Units*		***Total***	
Assessed Value	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under $25,000	1,187	1.2%	915	4.1%	**2,102**	**1.8%**
$25,000 - 49,999	16,189	16.7	5,652	25.2	**21,841**	**18.3**
$50,000 - 74,999	36,864	37.9	6,417	28.7	**43,281**	**36.3**
$75,000 - 99,999	11,439	11.8	4,791	21.5	**16,230**	**13.6**
$100,000 - 124,999	6,844	7.1	2,011	9.0	**8,855**	**7.4**
$125,000 - 149,999	7,626	7.9	1,118	5.0	**8,744**	**7.3**
$150,000 - 174,999	5,461	5.6	532	2.4	**5,993**	**5.0**
$175,000 - 199,999	2,994	3.1	391	1.8	**3,385**	**2.8**
Over $200,000	8,450	8.7	504	2.3	**8,954**	**7.5**
Total	**97,054**	**100.0%**	**22,331**	**100.0%**	**119,385**	**100.0%**
Average Assessed Value	$102,462		$ 78,133		$ 97,912	
Median Assessed Value	$ 69,275		$ 67,800		$ 68,966	

*Row, detached and semi-detached structures.

Source: D.C. Office of the Planning, Municipal Automated Geographic Information System, MAGIS

Land Owned by the District Government

The District government owns 1,970 lots in the District of Columbia, excluding public rights-of-way. These lots total 1,666 acres, 6 percent of the District's total land acreage, excluding public rights-of-way. The combined assessment of District owned land and improvements in tax year 1986 is $1.6 billion, 4 percent of total assessments. During tax years 1984 and 1985 a number of these lots was sold, as a part of the District's neighborhood revitalization program. This reflects the activities of the Department of Housing and Community Development and the Redevelopment Land Agency to revitalize neighborhoods in the District. Over this same period the value of District owned properties has increased significantly. In part this rise in value is attributable to capital improvement projects in District structures and the construction of the Frank D. Reeves Center for Municipal Affairs at 14th and U Streets, Northwest. Nearly one-third of the District owned property is for education purposes, 13 percent for public recreation uses and 15 percent for special purposes.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
(Tax Year 1986)

Land Usage by Type of Improvement	*Number of Lots*	*Acres*	***Total Assessed Value** (In Millions)*
Residential*			
Single family	260	12.5	$15.8
Multifamily	23	6.4	7.9
Transient	1	10.0	3.1
Commercial			
Retail	54	6.5	27.2
Office	19	8.6	62.5
Special Purpose	179	68.8	116.7
Industrial	18	8.0	7.2
Medical	5	18.6	19.2
Educational	143	558.6	549.4
Public Service	48	25.4	53.7
Libraries	18	8.7	34.0
Recreational	21	216.9	72.5
Special Purpose	118	257.4	392.5
Vacant	1,030	448.0	260.0
Other Vacant Lots**	33	13.0	9.8
Total	**1,970**	**1,666.4**	**$1,631.5**

* Most public housing buildings are deeded in the name of the federal government.
**If an improvement is split by a lot boundary, the assessor assigns the improvement to one lot and designates the remaining lot as vacant.

Source: D.C. Office of Planning, Municipal Geographic Information System, MAGIS

Public Buildings

In fiscal year 1985, the District government operated its programs from some 2,488 District-owned buildings, which include 1,429 public housing buildings. The total capacity of these buildings was 46.5 million square feet. Another 2.1 million square feet of space are leased in 90 other buildings – 70 percent of the leased space is for offices, 15 percent for clinics and community facilities and 15 percent for warehouses. Some functions are housed in the central business district and others are neighborhood-based operations; the District government operates some programs in each of the eight wards. Other government operations are located outside the District on federal properties. Forest Haven, the District's facility for the mentally retarded, is in Laurel, Maryland; Lorton Reformatory, the District's state prison complex, is in Lorton, Virginia. A recreation camp is in Scotland, Maryland. In tax year 1986, the total value of the District-owned land and improvements was $915.7 million.

DISTRICT OWNED STRUCTURES*
(Fiscal Year 1985)

Agency	*Sites*	*Number of Structures*
Housing & Community Development	417	1,429
Corrections	4	265
Public Works	44	122
Public Schools	187	194
Human Services	42	134
Recreation	89	129
Fire Department	36	44
Public Libraries	24	26
General Hospital	1	19
Administrative Services	49	102
University of the District of Columbia	9	19
All other agencies	5	5
Total	**907**	**2,488**

*Includes property deeded in the name of the U.S. government, but under the jurisdiction of the D.C. government.

Source: D.C. Department of Administrative Services

The Department of Administrative Services, DAS, is the real estate agent for District government and is responsible for the utility expenses of executive branch agencies. In fiscal year 1985, DAS paid almost $62 million of utility expense. Excluded from this utililty expense figure is nearly $30 million spent on utilities by certain independent agencies, as well as the National Capital Housing Authority and the Water and Sewer Utility Administration. The District government has undertaken many energy conservation projects, to avoid future energy costs. Another cost avoidance measure occurred in 1985, when DAS purchased the 22,000 telephone instruments formerly leased by the government, thereby avoiding some $2.6 million in telephone rental expense in 1986.

DISTRICT LEASE AND UTILITY COSTS
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Leases	$17.2	$16.3	$16.2	$16.0	$17.5
Telephones*	7.6	8.4	10.7	13.5	10.5
Electric**	32.7	33.5	34.6	38.3	38.2
Gas**	7.5	9.1	12.5	11.3	11.3
Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants***	33.2	16.5	15.5	12.3	13.2
Total	**$98.2**	**$83.8**	**$89.5**	**$91.4**	**$90.7**

* Excludes Armory Complex, D.C. General Hospital, Superior Court, Court of Appeals, D.C. Council and Convention Center.
** Excludes Public Schools, Water & Sewer Utility Administration, D.C. General Hospital and National Capital Housing Authority.
***Excludes UDC's petroleum costs.

Source: D.C. Department of Administrative Services

Capital Improvements

The District government has a capital improvement plan, CIP, which sets forth the capital projects that the government is budgeted to undertake over the next six years. The capital improvements program also includes projects authorized in previous years, but not yet completed. The CIP is presented to the Council of the District of Columbia as a part of the annual budget process and supports the annual request for new capital improvement authority. Substantial investments by the District government began in the late 1960s to replace outmoded facilities and aging infrastructure. These capital projects have included new schools, new fire stations, a new courthouse, a new jail, Metrorail and other significant improvements in the roads and bridges and water and sewer service.

Prior to 1985, over $100 million was borrowed each year from the U.S. Treasury to finance appropriated costs of capital projects. In fiscal year 1985, the District entered the municipal bond market and began refinancing high interest Treasury loans. As of September 30, 1985, the District had issued $463 million in bonds for the capital improvement program including $172 million to finance new capital expenditures and $291 million in refinancing. The change from Treasury loans to bond financing will in the long run minimize debt service costs which are paid out of the operating budget, due to the shorter terms and lower interest rates available in the municipal bond market. Capital expenditures for fiscal year 1985 were $143 million New capital projects approved by the Council for 1986 total $376 million. These projects will require two or more years to complete planning, design, contracting and construction.

CURRENTLY ACTIVE CAPITAL PROJECTS BY TYPE

Approved Fiscal Year 1986* and Prior Years
($ In Thousands)

Type of Project	*Number of Projects*	*Gross Expenditures Through 1985*	*Cost to Complete Fiscal Years 1985-1990*	*Total Cost/ Project Budget Authority*
Infrastructure	166	$1,529,056	$665,359	**$2,194,415**
Public Facilities	218	561,905	402,521	**964,426**
Institutions	74	122,019	132,084	**254,103**
Total, All Projects	**458**	**$2,212,980**	**$1,199,964**	**$3,412,944**

DISTRICT CAPITAL BUDGET AUTHORITY

Capital and Enterprise Funds
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Capital Projects Authority Approved in Each Year	$221	$223	$88	$137	$136	$376
Actual Appropriated Capital Expenditures from Accumulated Authority	113	138	158	134	143	160

Capital loans principal outstanding from U.S. Treasury as of September 30, 1985** ..... $1.6 billion
Capital funds from general obligation bonds as of September 30, 1985** ..... .5 billion

* Does not include FY 1986 supplemental budget request.
**Includes loans for projects currently active and those that are completed but have an outstanding loan balance.
Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

Financing through the Bond Market

The District's Charter authorizes the sale of general obligation bonds, notes and other obligations. While this authority has existed since the inception of home rule in 1975, the District's entry into the private bond market was delayed by a number of events outside of its control. Before home rule, the District balanced its budget on a cash basis. The Temporary Commission on Financial Oversight was established by Congress in 1976 to create a District financial management system, which would enable the finances to be audited. That goal was accomplished when the first audit in the District's history was released on the fiscal year 1979 finances. The District received an unqualified opinion on the first audit, and for each year thereafter. The last five years' audits have shown an excess of revenues over expenditures in the General Fund.

In 1983, the District was ready to issue its first tax revenue anticipation notes. However, the validity of the District's Charter came into question as a result of the Supreme Court decision that year in *Immigration and Naturalization Service vs. Chadha*. In that case, the court questioned the constitutionality of acts of Congress which contained a one house legislative veto provision. Because the District's Charter contained such a provision, it was not clear that the District was authorized to issue bonds. It took nearly a year to negotiate a Congressional resolution of the matter and the enactment of amendments to the Charter. The District began to issue bonds in 1984, thus moving from U.S. Treasury borrowing to the private financial markets.

The District's first public sale of securities consisted of $150 million in tax revenue anticipation notes sold in October 1984. The District received the highest ratings given to a short term debt issuance. In December 1984, the first general obligation bonds were issued in the amount of $80 million. That sale was followed by two others in 1985, a refunding issue and a new capital funds issue. The District recently completed two sales totaling $551 million of general obligation bonds to finance outstanding loans from the U.S. Treasury. When compared to the cost of the refinanced Treasury loans, it is estimated that the District will realize savings of more than $866 million in debt service over the life of the four refunding bond issues.

PRIVATE FINANCING

	Date of Issuance	*Amount (In Millions)*	*Ratings*		*Interest Rate*
			Moody's	Standard and Poor's	
Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes	10/84	$150	MIG-1	SP 1+	6.74%
General Obligation Bonds	12/84	$ 80	Baa	A	10.14%*
	5/85	$173	Baa	A	9.70%*
	6/85	$210	Baa	A	9.44%*
	3/86	$339	Baa	A	7.99%*
	4/86	$212	Baa	A	7.87%*

*Represents the true interest cost of all coupons over time.

Source: D.C. Office the Deputy Mayor for Financial Management

District Government Financial Summary

The District of Columbia government levies and collects revenues and spends funds to finance a wide variety of programs and services. Its functions include those usually performed by state, county and municipal governments, as well as special districts. The financial arrangements for the District of Columbia reflect this unique status. Like other state and local governments of the United States, the District of Columbia government collects revenues from taxes, fees, federal grants and other sources. However, the District is unlike those other governments in its financial relationship with the federal government. The District receives a federal payment in recognition of revenues lost because it is the seat of the federal government. Furthermore, the federal payment is designed to compensate the District for revenue lost due to restrictions by federal laws, which prohibit District taxation of certain kinds of income and exemptions of certain people from District taxes. The most striking difference between the District and other state and local governments is the requirement that the United States Congress review and appropriate the entire District budget after it is approved by the Mayor and Council.

The District government maintains four types of funds:

- The General Fund is used for all financial resources that are not assigned to another fund. In effect, the General Fund includes the funds to operate the government.
- The Capital Projects Fund is used for the resources allocated to construction, alteration and repair of public facilities and to purchase real property and major capital equipment.
- Enterprise Funds are used for the funds of those units of the District government engaged primarily or solely in selling goods or services to others. There are six enterprise funds: Water and Sewer, General Hospital, Starplex, Convention Center, Lottery and University.
- Trust Funds are used for property to which the District has legal title in order to administer it for the benefit of others. The three funds are Unemployment Compensation, Housing Finance and Pensions.

Prior to home rule in 1975, the District government managed its financial resources in the same manner as other federal agencies. Since that time, the District has installed automated financial management systems and revised its financial management procedures. During the second audit of the District's books in 1978, an accumulated deficit of $284 million was discovered in the General Fund. Much of this deficit originated prior to home rule. Through stringent financial management, the District government began to balance the budget in 1981 and to reduce the deficit, which peaked at $377.8 million in 1980. In 1981 the first reduction of the deficit was made in the amount of $68.3 million, leaving a balance at the end of the year of $309.5 million. By the end of 1985, some $140.9 million of the deficit had been paid.

GENERAL FUND
(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year			
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Revenues	$1,626,825	$1,777,821	$1,932,751	$2,141,933
Expenditures	1,500,557	1,621,749	1,818,059	2,026,567
Net	**$126,268**	**$156,072**	**$114,692**	**$115,366**
Net Transfers	-110,183	-113,800	-85,291	-96,467
GAAP Adjustments	-3,024	-25,354	-11,941	6,027
Revenues in Excess of Expenditures	**$13,061**	**$17,038**	**$17,460**	**$24,926**
Accumulated Deficit	$296.4	$279.3	$261.8	$244.9*

*Long term deficit amount restated in 1984.

Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

District Government Expenditures

The District of Columbia's financial management system records District spending under eleven expenditure types, called "object classes." Four object classes make up the personal services category of spending for direct labor costs. The District's two largest object class expenditures, Continuing Full-Time Pay, Object Class 11, and Subsidies and Transfers, Object Class 50, reflect the combined state and local character of the District's responsibilities. Most municipalities are highly labor intensive, with salaries and benefits representing their largest expenditures. Most state governments spend heavily on subsidy and transfer payments to individuals such as AFDC and aid to independent authorities for transit, health care, and similar services. The District's spending patterns reflect both major responsibilities.

District spending is also classified by functional program area. Because this is the way the District's appropriated budget is prepared, these areas are called appropriation titles. More than 70 percent of appropriated District spending is directed toward human support services, public education and public safety. The economic development area represents the fastest growing appropriation title, reflecting the increased emphasis by District policymakers on the District's economic future.

EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEAR 1985-1986
(In Thousands)

Object Class	*FY 1985 Expenditures*	*Revised FY 1986 Budget**	*Percent Change FY 1985-1986*
11: Regular Pay—CFT	$754,002	$846,488	12.3%
12: Regular Pay—Other	51,871	53,895	3.9
13: Additional Gross Pay	65,849	40,108	-39.1
14: Fringe Benefits	70,303	77,183	9.8
Subtotal, Personal Services	**$942,025**	**$1,017,674**	**8.0%**
20: Supplies	$36,903	$37,988	2.9%
30: Energy/Rent/Telephones	87,061	78,552	-9.8
40: Other Services & Charges	132,004	164,719	24.8
50: Subsidies & Transfers	728,618	789,560	8.4
60: Land	1,000	1,100	10.0
70: Equipment	39,016	38,412	-1.5
80: Debt Service	179,130	191,078	6.7
90: Other	0	0	---
Subtotal, Nonpersonal Services	**$1,203,732**	**$1,301,409**	**8.1%**
Grand Total (Budget Basis)	**$2,145,757**	**$2,319,083**	**8.1%**
Adjustments to GAAP:	**-119,000**		
CAFR Grand Total	**$2,026,757**		

Appropriation Title	*FY 1985 Expenditures*	*Revised FY 1986 Budget**	*Percent Change FY 1985-1986*
Gov't Direction & Support	$90,772	$101,080	11.4%
Economic Dev. & Regulation	79,690	105,643	32.6
Human Support Services	564,934	615,565	9.0
Public Education	490,379	512,324	4.5
Public Safety & Justice	535,023	583,569	9.1
Public Works	191,837	197,957	3.2
Finance & Other Uses	188,035	199,414	6.1
Pay-as-you-go Capital	5,087	3,531	-30.6%
Total Expenditures	**$2,145,757**	**$2,319,083**	**8.1%**

*As per 1986 Supplemental budget request.
Note: Appropriation title figures reflect the classification of the Budget Acts of 1985 and 1986. These classifications differ from those in the *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*.

Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

District Government Operating Revenues

The revenue to support the District government comes from local taxes, fees for services, fines, the federal payment and federal grants. In 1985, nearly 77 percent of the General Fund revenues came from local levies and the remainder come from the federal sector. Of the local taxes levied in 1985, income taxes constituted the largest source, 31 percent, of locally generated revenues. The General Fund estimates reflect the 1986 impact of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, which mandates cuts across the board in federal spending; the federal grant estimate does not.

LOCAL REVENUES AND FEDERAL SUPPORT: GENERAL FUND, APPROPRIATED*
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Estimate 1986***	*Percent Change 1982 - 1985*
Taxes:						
Property	$325.1	$368.2	$397.4	$455.1	$490.7	+ 40.0%
Sales and Use	302.9	331.6	365.6	402.7	428.3	+ 33.0
Gross Receipts	100.6	107.0	98.4	91.5	103.2	- 9.1
Income and Franchise	406.2	439.2	480.5	524.6	593.8	+ 29.1
Other Taxes	37.9	49.9	56.9	62.1	68.0	+ 63.9
Total Taxes	**$1,172.7**	**$1,295.9**	**$1,398.8**	**$1,536.0**	**$1,684.0**	**+ 31.0%**
Non-Tax Revenues	$98.8	$101.0	$98.8	$117.0	$127.7	+ 18.4%
Total Local Revenues	**$1,271.5**	**$1,396.9**	**$1,497.6**	**$1,653.0**	**$1,811.7**	**+ 30.0%**
Federal Non-Grant Funds:						
Federal Payment	$336.6	$361.3	$386.0	$425.0	$412.4	+ 26.3%
Revenue Sharing	18.7	19.6	17.9	17.5	15.2	- 6.4
St. Elizabeths Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	14.0	New
Other Federal***	0.0	0.0	31.2	26.4	23.9	New
Federal Non-Grant Funds	**$355.3**	**$380.9**	**$435.2**	**$488.9**	**$465.5**	**+ 37.6%**
General Fund Revenues	**$1,626.8**	**$1,777.8**	**$1,932.7**	**$2,141.9**	**$2,277.2**	**+ 31.7%**
Gambling, Surplus Property Sales	$7.8	$12.2	$27.1	$39.8	$42.0	+410.3%
Grand Total General Fund Revenues	**$1,634.7**	**$1,790.0**	**$1,959.9**	**$2,181.7**	**$2,319.1**	**+ 33.5%**
Federal Operating Grants	$335.8	$379.6	$384.8	$426.5	$455.8	+ 27.0%

* Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.
** Per 1986 supplemental budget request.
***Includes payment for criminal justice system.

Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

Federal Payment Compared with Local Revenues

The annual federal payment is a Congressional appropriation to compensate for costs incurred and revenue lost to the District because of the presence of the federal government and the federal restrictions on District tax authority on certain revenue sources. In 1985, this payment was almost 20 percent of the District's revenues to the General Fund. Local tax dollars and local non-tax revenue accounted for approximately 77 percent of the revenues to the General Fund; the remaining 3 percent of the funds came from Revenue Sharing and special federal payments for Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the corrections system. In addition to the federal payment and the special payments, the District receives federal grants, as do other states.

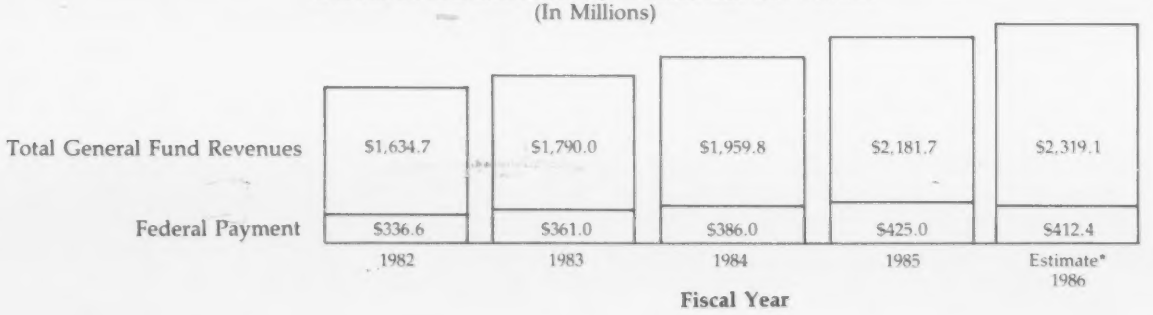
The federal payment is determined each year by the President and Congress through the legislative process. The District has sought legislation to establish a formula for the federal payment so that financial planning can be improved and annual negotiations over the payment can be avoided.

In 1985, $1.4 billion of the District's $2 billion budget was raised from local taxes. Through these taxes, other local non-tax revenues and fees, citizens pay 77 percent of the cost of District government services. Despite this overwhelming local financial contribution, the Home Rule Charter requires that Congress appropriate the entire District budget.

Like other state governments around the country, the District government levies taxes to pay most of its expenses. But unlike other state governments, revenue sources of the District have certain statutory restrictions. Although 60 percent of all income earned in the District is earned by workers who live outside the District of Columbia, the Congress has prohibited taxation of this income by the District. Some 42 percent of all District land is owned by the federal government and therefore is tax exempt. In addition, there are federal exemptions for District taxation of certain federal appointees, congressional representatives and foreign residents.

Because of the limitation of its tax base and its high expenses as a totally urban jurisdiction and the fact that the District must carry out the responsibilities of state, county and municipal governments, the District's per capita tax burden is higher than that of all states, except Alaska and Wyoming. In 1984, the local tax burden of District residents was $2,300 per capita compared with a national average per capita local tax burden of $1,356. In addition, District citizens paid $1.211 billion in federal income taxes in 1984. The average amount of federal taxes paid by a District taxpayer in 1984 was $4,498, 21 percent higher than the U.S. average of $3,706 and more than the average for all states except Alaska and Connecticut.

DISTRICT EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATED FUNDS
(In Millions)



*Per 1986 supplemental budget request.
Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

Revenue Restrictions

The federal payment began when the District was established as the nation's capital in 1800. This annual payment is designed to help offset the taxes foregone due to the federal government's tax exempt status and to defray the cost of services that the District government provides to the federal government. In addition, the District cannot impose real property taxes on certain organizations, such as the National Geographic Society, the American Institute of Architects and the National Academy of Sciences because of federal laws which exempted these properties from taxation prior to home rule. Another restriction on District taxing authority is that no income tax may be imposed on nonresidents who work in the District of Columbia. Furthermore the District cannot assess road and bridge tolls. If the District received the value of all foregone revenues in fiscal year 1986, the federal payment would have been approximately $1,170 million, instead of the 1986 federal payment of $412 million, or 284 percent more than the amount received.

TAX REVENUES FOREGONE DUE TO FEDERAL EXEMPTIONS
(In Millions)

Fiscal Year 1986

I. Federally Mandated Exemptions from District Property Taxes	
Federal Real Estate	$323.5
Other Exemptions (Foreign Government & Special Acts of Congress)	33.2
Federal Personal Property	45.7
Subtotal	**$402.4**
II. Federal Restrictions on D.C. Taxing Authority	
Nonresident Individual Income Tax	$705.8
Congressional Employees and Presidential Appointees	6.2
Diplomatic Exemptions	26.2
Military Exemptions	29.0
Subtotal	**$767.2**
Total Impact of Federal Presence	**$1,169.6**

Sources: D.C. Office of the Budget
D.C. Department of Finance & Revenue

Federal Grants-in-Aid

The District of Columbia functions as a state, county and city government combined and thus it receives a variety of federal grants. The total amount of federal grants received increased in the fiscal years 1982 through 1985 and has kept pace with inflation. Over the period 1982 through 1985, federal operating grants-in-aid increased 27 percent.

A few ongoing programs account for the majority of the federal operating grants. In 1985 for example, federal matching grants for Medicaid health service reimbursement and income assistance payments accounted for half of the total human support services grant allotment. Employment services grants amounting to $31 million were transferred from the human support services category to economic development. This reclassification accounts for the overall decline in human support service grants in 1985. The $18 million increase in housing is attributable to increased use of Community Development Block Grants and the receipt of two Urban Development Action Grants. Public housing subsidies and Section 8 rental assistance constitute the other major sources of housing grant revenues. Federal elementary and secondary education grants and the school lunch program are the major source of federal funds for public education.

FEDERAL OPERATING GRANT REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT*
(In Millions)

	Fiscal-Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Percent Change 1982 - 1985*
Human Support Services	$228.1	$268.4	$289.0	$280.5*	+ 23%
Economic Development	.4	.4	1.1	33.6*	+8,300*
Housing	47.3	53.3	44.9	62.2	+ 32
Education:					
Public Education	41.9	39.3	39.0	40.4	- 4
University of the District of Columbia	6.5	6.8	6.4	5.7	- 12
Government Direction	6.0	6.9	.1*	.0	-100*
Public Works	4.1	3.4	3.2	1.9	- 54
Public Safety	1.5	1.1	1.1	2.2	+ 47
Total* **	**$335.8**	**$379.6**	**$384.8**	**$426.5**	+ 27%

* The federal funds to the D.C. Department of Employment Services were reclassified between 1984 and 1985 from human support services to economic development.
** The federal funds to the D.C. Energy Office were reclassified between 1983 and 1984 to Human Support Services.
***Total does not include $7.8 million in Urban Mass Transit monies which the District signs over to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, nor does the total include federal capital grants which totaled $53.4 million in 1985.

Source: D.C. Office of the Controller

District Government Workforce

The District's merit personnel system was established by *The Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978*, D.C. Law 2-129. The Act created on January 1, 1980, four separate services in the personnel system: District Career Service, Excepted Service, Executive Service and Educational Service. As of October 1, 1985, 41,145 persons worked for the District government in agencies and departments of the three branches of government and independent agencies. Not included in this number are intermittent workers such as substitute teachers and part-time university instructors. These workers carry out the many state, county, municipal and special functions of the District government. Most of the District's permanent workforce is in the Career Service. Appointees to the Excepted and Executive Services serve at the pleasure of the Mayor, or other appointing authority. The Educational Service includes educational employees of the District's public schools and the University of the District of Columbia.

Except for certain hard-to-fill positions, the Merit Personnel Act requires that all persons hired after January 1, 1980, be residents of the District or become residents within six months of being hired. Of the 3,838 persons hired in agencies under the Mayor in fiscal year 1985, 80 percent was residents of the District. The Office of Personnel reports that as of October 1, 1985, 58 percent of the workforce lived in the District, 35 percent in Maryland and 7 percent in Virginia. The average age of a District government worker was 41 years, with an average length of 13 years of government service. For those workers in the Career Service, the median grade level was DS 7, step 9, earning $23,435. The median salary for all workers in the major pay system was $24,252 per annum. Male workers constituted 51 percent of the workforce and females, 49 percent. More than 75 percent of the workforce is unionized.

HEADCOUNT OF DISTRICT GOVERNMENT WORKERS
(As of October 1)

	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Appropriated:*				
Continuing Full-Time	27,396	27,082	27,589	29,671
Continuing Part-Time	1,053	1,170	1,012	1,094
Temporary Full-Time	1,405	1,320	1,338	1,032
Temporary Part-Time	221	50	99	169
Nonappropriated:**				
Intra-District	1,297	1,368	1,311	1,377
Federal Grants	5,216	5,158	5,115	5,104
D.C. General Hospital	2,389	2,282	2,287	2,328
Other Sources of Funds	81	291	342	370
Total	**39,058**	**38,721**	**39,093**	**41,145**

* Positions financed by an annual budget approved by Council and the Congress.
**Positions financed by sources of revenue other than budget approved by Council and the Congress; intra-district is category for inter-agency's transfer of funds for personnel.

Source: D.C. Office of Personnel

Personnel Expenses of the District Government

Like other local governments, which are personnel intensive, the largest single expenditure of District government is for personnel services. The total personnel expenditures for the District government were more than $1.1 billion in fiscal year 1985. Of this amount, wages and salaries represent almost $872 million, or about 77 percent. Payments of over $50 million were made for employees' benefits in health and life insurance, and unemployment and disability compensation. Another major outlay of District government funds is for retirees and their survivors. In fiscal year 1985, government pension costs totalled $202 million. Although pension related costs dropped slightly from the previous year as a consequence of new actuarial estimates in the teachers, police and fire retirement funds, employee pensions continue to be a very large financial commitment for the District government.

PAYROLL EXPENDITURES
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Percent Change 1982-1985*
Regular Pay	$653.4	$719.5	$772.3	$805.9	
Overtime & Other Pay Differentials	39.2	28.6	33.0	65.8	
Total	**$692.6**	**$748.1**	**$805.3**	**$871.1**	**25.7%**

D.C. GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO FRINGE BENEFITS
(In Millions)

Health Insurance	$18.5	$25.8	$28.4*	$29.2	
Life Insurance	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.5	
Unemployment Compensation	9.4	8.3	6.8	3.2	
Disability Compensation	10.8	11.5	12.3	14.4	
Other	.4*	.4*	.4*	.9	
Total	**$40.9**	**$48.0**	**$49.9**	**$50.2**	**22.7%**

D.C. GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYEE PENSION FUNDS
(In Millions)

Teachers	$60.2	$55.9	$71.7	$64.2	
Police/Fire	73.5	85.0	100.1	98.5	
Judges	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	
Civil Service**	23.0	25.4	27.6	29.6	
Social Security	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.9	
Other	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.2	
Total	**$164.3**	**$174.7**	**$208.8**	**$202.2**	**23.0%**

* Note that the figures published in *INDICES* 1985 have been revised.
**Payment for portion of cost for those District government employees covered by Civil Service retirement.

Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

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Wholesale produce distributor at Capital City Market

Building Permits and Certificates of Occupancy

A significant measure of economic activity in the District of Columbia is the valuation of building permits. All construction and renovation activity in Washington, D.C., both interior and exterior work requires permits. Approximately 13,000 permits have been issued each year since 1980. Exceptions to this activity level are noted in 1983 and in 1985. A drop in building permits occurred in 1983 when a nationwide recession affected the District, like so many other jurisdictions throughout the country. A combination of high interest rates and high unemployment resulted in lower levels of building permit activity. In 1984, development surged in part because of significant foreign investment in the United States, due to the strength of the dollar vis a vis foreign currencies. The valuation of building permits rose dramatically in 1985, due in part to increased monitoring by the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, which issues the permits.

Certificates of Occupancy are another measure of economic activity. Certificates of Occupancy, C. of O., are issued by the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs for all new construction, except single family dwellings, and for buildings where substantial renovation has occurred. In addition, businesses taking occupancy of premises are required to obtain a C. of O. which permits the business to use the building or space for that particular business purpose. Thus in a new mall, with forty shops, there would be least forty certificates of occupancy. The valuation of the Certificate of Occupancy is based on the square footage of the premises.

BUILDING PERMITS AND VALUATION

Calendar Year	*Buildings*		*Mechanical and Plumbing*		*Total*	
	Number of Permits	Valuation (In Millions)	Number of Permits	Valuation (In Millions)	Number of Permits	Valuation (In Millions)
1980	4,297	$358.7	8,524	$ 50.6	**12,821**	**$409.3**
1981	3,912	447.9	9,071	37.9	**12,983**	**485.8**
1982	4,298	436.5	8,725	38.4	**13,023**	**474.9**
1983	3,824	300.4	6,538	29.6	**10,362**	**330.0**
1984	6,870	371.7	6,037	32.8	**12,907**	**404.5**
1985	5,976	895.0	8,567	19.3	**14,543**	**914.3**

CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY

Fiscal Year	*Number of Certificates of Occupancy Issued*	*Valuation (In Thousands)*
1983	3,568	$208.3
1984	3,669	209.9
1985	4,113	192.1

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Commercial Construction Starts

Over the last three years, commercial, nonresidential, construction in the District of Columbia totalled over $720 million. One hundred twenty-seven major projects began construction on some 12 million square feet of space. The largest number of these projects was office buildings, with nearly 4.7 million square feet of space and a construction cost of $256 million. Much of this development has occurred in the downtown area, especially around Metrorail stations.

COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION STARTS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE

	Calendar Year			
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1983 - 1985 Total*
Office				
Number of Projects	5	17	20	42
Square Feet (000s)	703	2,026	1,948	4,677
Construction Cost (000s)	$38,594	$81,845	$135,813	$256,252
Retail				
Number of Projects	3	6	10	19
Square Feet (000s)	7	264	55	326
Construction Cost (000s)	$800	$4,028	$6,354	$11,182
Educational/Medical				
Number of Projects	1	6	3	10
Square Feet (000s)	68	169	44	281
Construction Cost (000s)	$2,500	$19,626	$9,631	$31,757
Hotel				
Number of Projects	2	3	3	8
Square Feet (000s)	1,031	637	760	2,428
Construction Cost (000s)	$53,481	$21,647	$63,750	$138,878
Mixed Use				
Number of Projects	4	8	3	15
Square Feet (000s)	1,525	1,122	171	2,818
Construction Cost (000s)	$140,700	$61,650	$4,350	$206,700
Other				
Number of Projects	5	9	19	33
Square Feet (000s)	38	1,207	409	1,654
Construction Cost (000s)	$2,634	$53,051	$19,631	$75,316
Total				
Number of Projects	**20**	**49**	**58**	127
Square Feet (000s)	**3,372**	**5,425**	**3,387**	12,184
Construction Cost (000s)	**$238,709**	**$241,847**	**$239,529**	$720,085

Source: Metropolitan Council of Governments, *Commercial Construction Indicators Fourth Quarter 1985 and Annual Summary*, January 1986

Commercial Space in Washington, D.C.

Over the last three years total private commercial office space in the District of Columbia has increased from 47.5 million square feet in 1983 to 54.2 million square feet in 1985. This represents a 14 percent increase in the total amount of private office space. A surge in construction has occurred in the east end of the downtown business district on Pennsylvania Avenue and around the Washington Convention Center. New construction added 11 million square feet of office space between 1983 and 1985. In other parts of the District, particularly around Metrorail stations, and along commercial corridors, new office space has also been developed. The rental rate asked for new space in Washington in 1985 ranged from $17.50 to $40.00 per square foot.

In 1985, the overall vacancy rate for space was approximately 11.4 percent. The vacancy rate for new space was approximately 32.1 percent. Leases for new space made by the federal government and the Inter-American Development Bank absorbed substantial amounts of office space between 1984 and 1985, thereby, decreasing the office space vacancy rate as of the end of 1985.

PRIVATE OFFICE SPACE

	End of Calendar Year			
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*Percent Change 1983-1985*
Total Sq. Ft. of Private Office Space (In Millions):	47.5	51.4	54.2	+14.1%
Existing	43.2	47.5	51.4	+19.0%
New	4.3	3.9	2.8	−34.9%
Total Sq. Ft. of Private Office Space Offered for Lease (In Millions):	5.2	6.8	6.2	+19.2%
Existing	4.0	5.7	5.3	+32.5%
New	1.2	1.1	.9	−25.0%
Vacancy Rate for All Space	10.0%	13.3%	11.4%	+ 4.6%
Vacancy Rate for New Space	27.9%	28.2%	32.1%	+15.1%
Rental Rate Asked for New Space	$18.00-$33.00	$18.00-$35.00	$17.50-$40.00	−2.8% - +21.2%

Source: Shannon & Luchs Commercial Real Estate, "Market Overview: District of Columbia," 1985

Downtown Development

Promoting new development and renovation in downtown Washington, D.C. is among the District's highest priorities. New development is expanding the tax base and job market. Public stimulus to this development has included the opening of the Metrorail stations, the Washington Convention Center, the downtown urban renewal program and the revitalization of Pennsylvania Avenue. Downtown is located in the Northwest sector of the District of Columbia between the Capitol and the White House and is bound on the west by 15th Street, on the east by North Capitol Street, the south by Pennsylvania Avenue and the north by Massachussetts Avenue.

Retail Core
Substantial progress is being made in revitalizing the retail core, which is centered on F and G Streets between 9th and 15th Streets, Northwest. On October 21, 1985, Hecht's opened its new department store on G Street between 12th and 13th Streets Northwest. With 275,000 square feet, this store is the largest free-standing department store built in a downtown area in the United States in the last forty years. Renovation of the Garfinckel's and Woodward and Lothrop department stores is underway. The National Place complex, a new urban retail mall on F Street between 13th and 14th Streets, now has 85 retail establishments. Under construction is the Columbia Square Building, which will add 70,000 square feet of retail space and 530,000 square feet of office space on F Street at 13th Street Northwest.

Pennsylvania Avenue
Planning for the redevelopment of Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and the U.S. Capitol began during the Kennedy Administration. In 1972, the Congress passed the *Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act,* which created a federal corporation to oversee the beautification of this important avenue in the nation's capital. Development is evident along Pennsylvania Avenue. A notable addition to the downtown development is the current renovation of the historic 395 room Willard Hotel. An adjacent office building of 218,000 square feet, completed in April 1986, includes the Willard Collection, a group of 20 shops and the Occidental restaurant, scheduled to open in the summer of 1986.

At the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, the Canadian Chancery is under construction. The Navy Memorial Park is under construction across the street from the National Archives Building at 8th Street. Nearby, Gallery Row on 7th Street is nearing completion, with the first art gallery having opened in March 1986. Several office buildings from 4th to 13th Streets are in various stages of construction/renovation. The 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue Building will have 700,000 square feet of office space.

Franklin Square
The Franklin Square area, between New York and Massachusetts Avenues and 12th and 15th Streets Northwest, is becoming an office district. Several office buildings have been completed since 1983. Three office buildings with 430,000 square feet are under construction. Three other office buildings with 1.2 million square feet are proposed.

Convention Center Area
Major hotel development is occurring around the Washington Convention Center. Construction is underway on a 956 room Grand Hyatt Hotel, across H Street from the Convention Center. To the east of the Center on 9th Street will soon be Techworld, a complex of one million square feet of sales and display space, an 800 room Ramada Renaissance Hotel and 52,000 square feet of retail space. A third hotel, the Crowne Plaza Holiday Inn, is scheduled to start construction in 1986 at 11th and H Streets Northwest.

Chinatown
Chinatown is east of the Convention Center, centered on H Street from 5th to 8th Streets. The developers of the Far East Trade Center executed a land lease agreement in February 1986 and anticipate beginning construction within the year on 340,000 square feet of office space and 225,000 square feet of retail space and a 596 room hotel. At 7th and H Streets, the Chinatown Archway is being constructed cooperatively by the District government with Beijing, China, as a part of a sister city program. A 196 room Comfort Inn is under construction at 5th and H Streets.

Completed in 1985

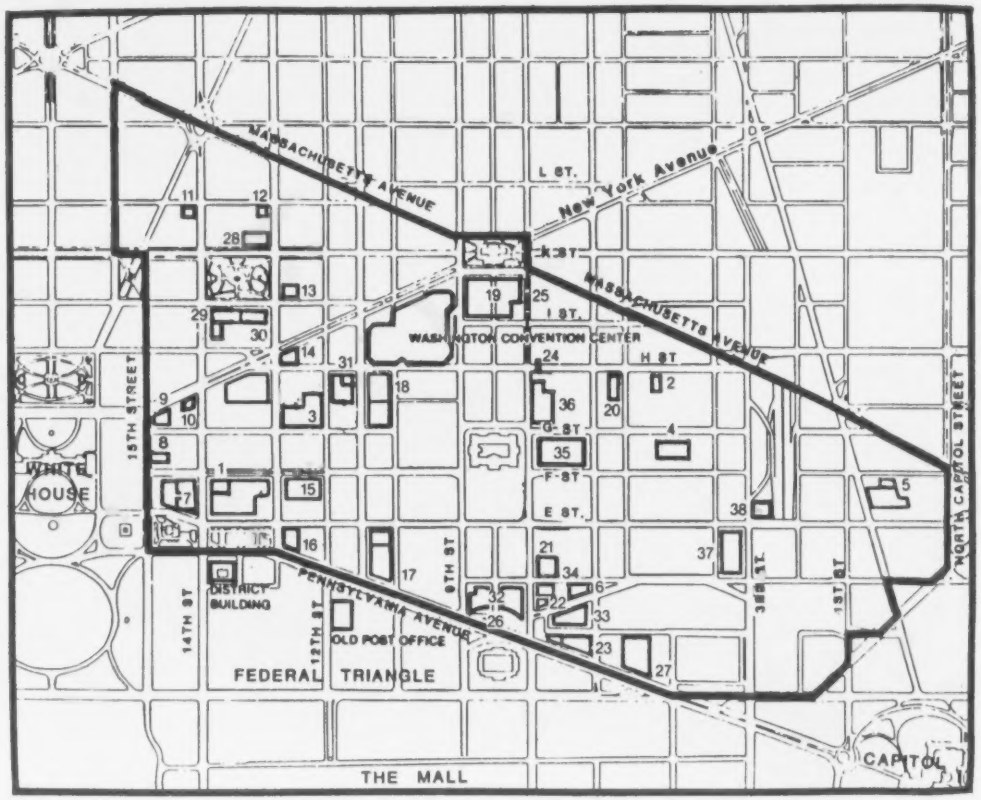
1. National Press Building (Office, The Shops)
2. Judiciary Towers
3. Hecht's at Metro Center
4. Renovation of Pension Building
5. Capitol Place (Office)
6. U.S.O. Building (Renovation)

Under Construction in Early 1986

7. Willard Hotel Complex (Hotel, Office, Retail)
8. Metropolitan Square, Phase II (Office)
9. Washington Building (Renovation, Office)
10. Bond Building (Renovation, Office)
11. 1400 L St. (Office)
12. 1300 L St. (Office)
13. 1225 I St. (Office)
14. Museum of Women in the Arts
15. Columbia Square (Office, Retail)
16. Pennsylvania Building (Renovation, Office)
17. 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue (Office, Retail)
18. Grand Hyatt Hotel
19. Techworld (Hotel, Hi-Tech Display and Sales, Retail)
20. Comfort Inn
21. Gallery Row (Art Galleries)
22. Fireman's Insurance Building (Renovation, Office)
23. 601 Pennsylvania Avenue, Phase I (Office)
24. Chinatown Archway
25. Metro System (Green Line)
26. Navy Memorial Park
27. Canadian Chancery

Proposed

28. Almas Temple Site (Office)
29. Franklin Court (Office)
30. Gerald D. Hines Development (Office)
31. Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza at Metro Center
32. Market Square (Mixed Use, Residential, Office, Retail)
33. 601 Pennsylvania Avenue, Phase II (Hotel, Residential)
34. Hub Furniture Store Site (Office)
35. Gallery Place (Mixed Use, Residential, Retail)
36. Far East Trade Center (Mixed Use)
37. One Judiciary Square (Office)
38. Third and E Sts., N.W. (Office)



Source: D.C. Office of Planning

The *Downtown Plan,* developed by the Mayor's Downtown Committee and published by the District government in July 1982, outlined the framework for revitalizing downtown. The *Comprehensive Plan* which incorporates the *Downtown Plan* objectives and policies was proposed by Mayor Barry, passed by the District Council and took effect April 10, 1984. To provide continuing leadership so that downtown objectives are achieved, the D.C. Downtown Partnership, comprised of private sector representatives and District officials was established in 1984. Its priorities include marketing and promotion, land use and economic development, transportation, public space maintenance and security of people and property in downtown.

Downtown Development Goals

Land use 'targets' in the downtown element of the *Comprehensive Plan* are for the year 2000. In 1985, with 20.1 million square feet of downtown office space in place, almost 57 percent of the goal has been achieved. The retail space goal of 5.7 million square feet is a net figure and does not show some fundamental changes in new space replacing old space in downtown. Some 2.2 million square feet of existing retail space will remain, while 3.5 million square feet of new space will be added. During 1985, more than 1 million square feet of office space, 394,000 square feet of retail space and 2,352 hotel rooms were under construction. This surge in development will be even stronger in 1986, with an additional 1.9 million square feet of office space, 224,000 square feet of retail space under construction and 591 hotel rooms completed.

A COMPARISON OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF DOWNTOWN AND DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Completed by the end of the Calendar Year

	1980 (Base Year)	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*2000* (Goal)
Office Space (000s sq. ft.)	13,851	14,521	15,478	18,316	18,810	20,110	35,103
Retail Space (000s sq. ft)	5,552	5,645	5,595	5.508	5,291	5,685	5,705
Hotel Rooms	3,248	3,248	3,248	3,768	4,767	4,767	11,010
Residential Units	1,844	1,844	1,865	1,707	1,707	1,715	5,400

Note: These are actual office space, retail space and hotel room figures, after the addition of new space and removal of old space. They are for net useable floor space.

Source: D.C. Office of Planning

Washington Convention Center

Located in the heart of Washington, D.C. on H Street, Northwest, between 9th and 11th Streets, the Washington Convention Center is a magnet for downtown economic development. The Convention Center is served by the Metro Center and Gallery Place Metrorail stations. The Center provides Washington, D.C. with the opportunity to compete nationally for conventions which are too large for the exhibit space available in District hotels. The Center has 381,000 square feet of useable floor space in four exhibit halls and 40 meeting rooms, allowing for many concurrent activities. There is seating for 20,000 persons for general sessions.

The Center's primary goal is to host national conventions and trade shows, which generate spinoff revenue for the District in out-of-town delegate spending and other convention related taxes. By the end of fiscal year 1986, the Center will have hosted 82 national conventions, since opening in December 1983 and generated an estimated $157 million in total tax impact for the District's General Fund. In November 1984, the Center hosted the Radiological Society of North America, the largest convention ever held in Washington, D.C. It attracted 27,509 national and international attendees who spent an estimated $16 million in the District.

The Center also holds public events such as the International Car Show, Flower Show, Federal Office Systems Exposition, live concerts and sporting events. In January 1985, Presidential inaugural activities were held at the Center. Community and local events such as the Taste of the Town and the Capital City Community Festival fulfill another mission of the Center, that of serving the Washington, D.C. community. Use of the Center has exceeded expectations, with more than one million visitors each year.

Out-of-town visitors attending Convention Center events usually stay three to five days and spend an estimated $716 per person during their stay. This influx of out-of-town visitors translates into increased revenue from sales taxes on delegate spending and new hotel business. These expenditures also generate new jobs in hotels, retail and related industries and income taxes from employees working in convention related establishments. Admission taxes from public shows held at the Convention Center are another source of revenue.

The economic benefits of the Convention Center to the District of Columbia also include real estate taxes from both construction and increased assessments in the downtown area. Since 1983, construction has started or been completed on 12 hotels. Increases in assessments within three blocks of the Center since 1978 generated $39.5 million in property tax revenues in fiscal year 1985.

CONVENTION CENTER BOOKINGS

	Fiscal Year			
	*1983**	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
National Conventions	5	20	26	31
Public Events	25	57	58	25
Annual Use Days	34	167	113	90
Visitors	1,000,000	1,106,500	1,514,000	1,000,000
Total Convention Attendees**	47,000	269,410	281,960	248,100
D.C. Tax Benefits	$14,265,000	$42,297,000	$56,565,000	$57,856,000

* In operation for nine months.
**Includes exhibitor personnel.

Source: Washington Convention Center

Tourism in the Nation's Capital

As the nation's capital and the location of some 40 museums and 350 famous historic landmarks, Washington, D.C. attracts millions of visitors each year. In addition to the Smithsonian Institution, the monuments and the White House, there are hundreds of other attractions such as the National Archives, the National Zoo and the Kennedy Center. In 1985, approximately 17.9 million people, including an estimated 1.0 million people from foreign countries visited the District of Columbia. Nearly five million of the total visits were day trips while 12.9 million were overnight visits. Of these visitors, the Washington Convention Center attracted 282,000 delegates and exhibitors in 1985; the large convention hotels and other facilities attracted another 862,000 delegates. Tourists spend millions of dollars each year on accommodations, meals, activities and souvenirs, making tourism one of the largest businesses in Washington.

To ensure the vitality of the tourism industry, a portion of the hotel occupancy tax is dedicated to the promotion of tourism. These funds are appropriated for programming and activities by the Washington Convention and Visitors Association, the D.C. Chamber of Commerce, the Washington Convention Center and the D.C. Committee to Promote Washington. Together the public and private sectors sponsor such events as the annual Cherry Blossom Festival and the School Patrol Parade. The D.C. Committee to Promote Washington is instrumental in stimulating interest in events within the Washington community, creating tourist attractions for promotion and marketing "new" downtown to residents and visitors.

VISITORS TO THE MOST FAMOUS TOURIST SITES IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL
(In Millions)

	Calendar Year			
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Smithsonian Institution				
Air & Space Museum	8.9	10.6	14.4	9.0
Museum of Natural History	5.0	5.9	6.0	5.8
Museum of American History	4.4	5.2	5.3	4.8
All Other Smithsonian Bldgs.	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.9
Total*	**22.4**	**25.6**	**29.9**	**23.5**
Lincoln Memorial	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.5
Jefferson Memorial	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.3
Washington Monument	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Vietnam Veterans Memorial	-	-	2.3	4.0
White House	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2

*Excludes National Zoological Park and the Cooper Hewitt Museum.

Sources: Smithsonian Institution
National Park Service
Washington Convention & Visitors Association

Hospitality Industry

Hotels and restaurants are major employers in the District of Columbia. They provide hospitality services to residents, workers and visitors to the District. Over the last four years, hotel capacity has expanded; the average daily room rate has increased and occupancy levels have risen. These trends are explained by industry analysts, who estimate that 51 percent of hotel use is attributable to business meetings and 35 percent to visitors who also attend business meetings. Only 14 percent of hotel utilizatioin is attributable to pure tourism.

Restaurants in Washington offer a range of ethnic foods, African, Chinese, Japanese, Greek, Middle Eastern, German and French. Some establishments offer outdoor dining; others are neighborhood cafes serving food ranging from home cooked style to haute cuisine. Eating and drinking establishments have also been increasing in numbers and in their levels of employment. Restaurants and hotels offer positions for those who are just entering the labor market. The expansion of the hospitality industry will add jobs in an important sector of the District's economy.

HOTELS

	Calendar Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Hotel Rooms	16,900	17,330	18,691	18,961	19,970
Occupancy Rate	60.6%	64.8%	71.0%	72.0%	NA
Average Room Rate*	$57	$62	$69	$78	NA

CHANGES IN THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY

	Restaurants		*Hotels*		***Total***	
	1979	*1984*	*1979*	*1984*	*1979*	*1984*
Establishments	944	1,002	77	85	**1,021**	**1,087**
Employees	22,488	25,749	9,143	11,343	**31,631**	**37,092**
Average Pay	$6,461	$8,955	$10,089	$14,616	**$7,510**	**$10,686**

*Leaventhol & Horwath as of April of each year.

Sources: Office of Business and Economic Development
D.C. Department of Employment Services
D.C. Office of Planning

Banking

The banking industry in the District of Columbia is unique in that virtually all commercial banks are federally chartered by the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency. The Industrial Bank, however, was chartered by special legislation enacted in 1901. In other states there are federally chartered banks, as well as state chartered banks. Recent legislation establishes a superintendent to regulate interstate banking activity in the District of Columbia and to charter local financial institutions. Commercial banks in the District of Columbia are moderate in size due to the fact that the largest employer, the federal government, banks with itself. Since few major corporations are headquartered here, the banking business consists mainly of small commercial accounts and consumer business.

The District of Columbia Regional Interstate Banking Act of 1985, D.C. Law 6-63, became effective on November 2, 1985. This act created a limited interstate banking arrangement, whereby banks in the Southeast region of the Federal Reserve Bank are able to merge with District commercial banks. Another bill, which has been passed by the Council, amends the *D.C. Regional Interstate Banking Act* by allowing banks from anywhere in the country to locate in the District provided they make development commitments of $50 million to $100 million in areas designated by the government. The amendments specify a waiting period of 90 days for the merger to be examined by the Council, before becoming effective.

As of June 1986, several activities have taken place under the act. National Permanent Federal has been acquired by Citicorp with the understanding that it will remain a thrift institution. NS&T Bankshares has been acquired by United Virginia Bankshares and D.C. National Bankcorp has been merged with Sovran Financial Corporation of Virginia. Currently pending before the Council is a resolution, which would permit the acquisition of the National Bank of Commerce by Dominion Bankshares Corporation. Security National Bank is being bought by Bank of Virginia. Other mergers are likely to occur. The effect of these mergers and the organizational structure of District banks after merger will affect the number and the size of District based commercial banks operating here.

PROFILE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOCATED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
($ In Billions)

	As of December 31			
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Number of Banks	17	19	19	19
Total Assets	**$8,526**	**$11,012**	**$11,113**	**$15,101**
Demand Deposits	$2,273	$ 2,574	$ 2,669	$ 2,879
Other Deposits*	4,266	5,908	6,492	9,343
Total Deposits	**$6,539**	**$ 8,482**	**$ 9,161**	**$12,222**
Total Securities	**$1,751**	**$ 3,329**	**$ 2,856**	**$ 2,354**
Commercial Loans	$1,517	$ 2,011	$ 2,085	$ 2,506
Real Estate Loans	1,721	1,731	2,097	2,819
Other Loans	1,265	1,708	2,117	3,028
Total Loans	**$4,503**	**$ 5,450**	**$ 6,299**	**$ 8,353**

*Includes savings accounts, time deposits and foreign investment accounts.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Nonprofit Organizations

As the nation's capital, Washington, D.C. has attracted thousands of nonprofit organizations. Some, such as colleges and universities, have a long history of making contributions to the metropolitan region. Others, some of which are new on the Washington scene, include membership organizations which represent national interest groups. Between 1,500 and 2,000 nonprofit organizations are located in the District of Columbia with a combined annual payroll of over $1 billion. These organizations are important to the local economy, even though they may be exempt from certain local taxes. They provide jobs for local workers, services to the community and attract other organizations to this location, many of which are proprietary enterprises. The largest employers are colleges and universities. However, the aggregate annual payroll in 1984 was larger for the 1,200 membership organizations. Membership organizations include churches and other religious institutions, as well as professional, business and political organizations.

The District government contracts with nonprofit organizations for services. These contracts include child day care programs, residential arrangements for the mentally ill and the mentally retarded and job training programs. The Department of Human Services has the largest number of contracts with nonprofit organizations. In 1985, District government contracts with minority nonprofit organizations totalled $47.9 million.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOCIAL SERVICE AND MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

	Calendar Year				
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Social Service Organizations					
Establishments	427	438	422	447	477
Employees	8,865	8,726	8,307	8,683	8,877
Annual Payroll (000s)	$109,569	$118,273	$115,690	$124,200	$134,843
Membership Organizations					
Establishments	1,209	1,204	1,189	1,196	1,209
Employees	25,782	25,547	25,050	25,354	26,098
Annual Payroll (000s)	$505,738	$553,075	$598,471	$637,856	$648,809
Colleges & Universities					
Establishments	28	31	33	29	28
Employees	20,796	21,805	23,148	21,831	20,509
Annual Payroll (000s)	$301,933	$344,722	$392,416	$422,425	$440,484

NONPROFIT CONTRACTS OF THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Total Contracts*	**$38.9**	**$40.8**	**$57.0**	**$58.1**	**$47.9**

*Note that 1983 and 1984 nonprofit contract figures are total, whereas the 1981, 1982, 1985 are nonprofit contracts for minority nonprofit firms only.

Source: D.C. Minority Business Opportunity Commission
D.C. Department of Employment Services

District Government Minority Contracting Program

District government contracts totalling $170.5 million were awarded to certified minority-owned businesses in fiscal year 1985. This was 38 percent of all District government contract awards. Among the most significant contracts awarded were a $29.9 million five year contract for the installation of a computerized traffic signal system and a $72.7 million five year sludge management contract for Blue Plains.

District of Columbia Law 1-95, *The Minority Contracting Act of 1976,* as amended, created the Minority Business Opportunity Commission, MBOC. The law requires agencies to allocate at least 35 percent of the construction and other goods and services contracts to certified minority contractors. In order to obtain certification, firms must have more than 50 percent minority ownership and control. Minority members are defined by law as Black Americans, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans and Pacific Islander Americans, who by virtue of being members of the foregoing groups are economically and socially disadvantaged because of historical discrimination practiced against these groups by institutions within the United States. The minority contracting program is a means of correcting the effects of institutionalized discrimination.

Upon a written application from the firm disclosing ownership, financial status and tax registration with the District, and after a site visit is conducted, the Commission certifies the company as a bona fide minority enterprise found to meet the requirements of the law. A certificate of registration is valid for two years. The principal business office should be physically located in the District of Columbia; there are, however, exceptions made according to regulations. Once a business becomes certified, it is eligible to participate in the District government's sheltered market program. Under this program selected contracts are designated, prior to the solicitation of bids, for competitive bidding by certified minority owned businesses only. The dollar value of contracts awarded to minority firms increased by 48 percent, from $115.5 million in fiscal year 1981 to $170.5 million in fiscal year 1985 through this program.

MINORITY CONTRACTS
($ In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Minority Businesses Certified within the Year	195	216	356	264	341	385
Minority Businesses Certified	NA	NA	423	460	529	600
Minority Contracts Construction	$41.9	$47.7	$60.6	$52.7	$56.1	$61.0
Goods and Services	73.6	89.5	79.3*	105.7	114.4	119.0
Total	**$115.5**	**$137.2**	**$139.9**	**$158.4**	**$170.5**	**$180.0**
Minority Contracts as a Percent of Total	34%	34%	39%	38%	38%	39%

*Fiscal year 1983 goods and services contracts adjusted for duplication of $14 million in contracts.

Source: D.C. Minority Business Opportunity Commission

Business Assistance

The District actively seeks to attract new businesses and retain existing businesses. Government business loan and assistance programs serve as catalysts to the business economy. The business assistance program provides loans to businesses to purchase facilities or to buy existing business enterprises. The Revolving Loan Fund, which was originally capitalized by a grant from the federal Economic Development Administration, helps small businesses in need of short term capital. The Washington, D.C. Local Development Corporation, which administers the Small Business Administration "503" loan guarantee program, provides small businesses with funds for facilities and equipment.

Businesses are also assisted in making applications to the federal government for Urban Development Action Grant funds. In 1985, the Rhode Island Avenue Shopping Center and the Gallery Row project were awarded $3.9 million through this federal program. Community Development Block Grant, CDBG, funds have also helped create and retain jobs in the District. In fiscal year 1985, $4 million of CDBG funds were used to make 17 loans for a variety of business needs and for exterior facade improvements in commercial revitalization corridors.

BUSINESS LOAN PROGRAMS

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Revolving Loan Fund (RLF)					
Number of Loans	11	6	14	16	20
Amounts Loaned	$544,000	$181,000	$526,000	$849,725	$900,000
Jobs Created/Retained	193	63	223	273	300
SBA 502/503 Loan Guarantee					
Number of Loan Guarantees	4	1	1*	2	4
Amounts Guaranteed	$801,000	$210,000	$215,000	$516,000	$1,330,000
Jobs Created/Retained	399	33	60	72	133
CDBG Loans					
Number of Loans	3	0	18	17	10
Amounts Loaned	$2,173,670	0	$7,403,424	$4,252,338	$3,000,000
Jobs Created/Retained	80	0	1,434	415	200

**Indices* 1985 included total SBA loan guarantees for all years in the 1984 column.

Source: D.C. Minority Business Opportunity Commission
D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Industrial Revenue Bond Program

Since the inception of the program in 1984, Industrial Revenue Bonds, IRBs, in excess of $335 million have been issued to hospitals, nonprofit organizations and commercial enterprises to finance capital improvement projects within the District of Columbia. In 1984, Ottenberg's Bakers, Inc. acquired equipment with an IRB of $963,000. In 1985, over $334 million was issued for the purchase of land and new equipment, and the construction or renovation of buildings. IRBs are exempt from District income tax and are also exempt from federal income taxation, provided that they meet certain federal criteria. To obtain tax exempt financing, an applicant must file a development proposal with the Office of Business and Economic Development and must receive approval of the Council of the District of Columbia. Interest rates on IRBs may vary depending upon money market conditions but are generally placed several points below commercial loan rates. For example, one IRB issued in 1985 had a term of 18 years at 4.5 percent interest rate. The purpose of the District's IRB program is to encourage the creation and retention of jobs and the expansion of the tax base within the District.

INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BOND ISSUES

*IRB Issues Closed in 1985**	*Project Description*	*Amount*
Phillips Collection	Expand existing museum facilities.	$ 7,500,000
National Rehabilitation Hospital	Construct a new hospital.	40,000,000
D.C. Association of Retarded Citizens	Construct a life-skills training facility and therapeutic gymnasium.	2,745,000
American University I	Construct sports and convocation complex; acquire Immaculata Prep School; renovate other facilities on campus and refinance existing debt.	52,100,000
George Washington University I	Install telecommunication systems and remodel academic and research facilities.	31,000,000
Washington Beef Company	Acquire land, building and equipment.	2,775,000
Washington Home for the Incurables, Inc.	Rehabilitate a nursing home facility.	10,000,000
Washington Hospital Center	Construct a cardiac care wing.	60,000,000
Consortium of Universities	Create a student loan program.	50,000,000
Sibley Memorial Hospital	Purchase hospital equipment and refinance existing debt.	16,000,000
George Washington University II	Renovate and expand a health care facility.	50,000,000
American University II	Construct dormitory and improve athletic facility.	12,000,000
	Total	**$334,120,000**

*IRBs are displayed in the order of closing.

Source: D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development

Major Economic Development Capital Improvement Projects

Economic development capital improvement authority totalling $24 million was appropriated in fiscal years 1982 through 1985. Some $11.8 million of these funds were expended as of fiscal year 1985 for the acquisition of property and public space improvements. At the Capital City Market, formerly the Florida Avenue Market, street improvements have been made and a vacant land parcel was purchased, improved and leased to a developer, for construction of a multi-tenant food wholesale building. Groundbreaking at the Capital City Business and Industrial Park, a 27-acre development in the New York Avenue Northeast corridor, occurred in April 1986. In fiscal year 1986, an additional $23.6 million of capital authority was authorized for improvements in such economic development areas as H Street, upper Georgia Avenue and Minnesota Avenue/Benning Road. A land parcel was purchased in the Shaw neighborhood for $12.5 million in fiscal 1986 as a part of redevelopment in the 14th and U Streets area.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REVITALIZATION PROJECTS
($ In Millions)

Project Name	*Project Description*	*Expenditures FY 1982-1985*	*Planned Expenditures 1986*	*Estimated Additional Cost to Complete*	*Total District*	*Estimated Private Investment*
Capital City Market	Purchase of land in an eight block food distribution area; site and street improvements.	$2.0	$3.4	-	$5.4	$6.0
Capital City Business and Industrial Park	Development of a 26 acre industrial park.	4.6	3.2	$2.0	9.8	24.0
14th & U Street Redevelopment	Land purchase	-	12.5	1.0	13.5	140.0
Commercial Corridors	Georgia Ave., H St., MLK Ave., Minnesota Ave. and Benning Rd.	.2	1.7	4.0	5.9	8.0
Others		4.8*	4.0**	4.0***	12.8	NA
	Total	**$11.6**	**$24.8**	**$11.0**	**$47.4**	**$178.0**

* Includes Camp Simms, Crummel School, Oxon Run Park, street improvements at 4th Street & Rhode Island Ave. and acquisition of a site on West Virginia Avenue.
** Includes West Virginia Ave., Crummel School, Chinatown Archway, Incubator Facility and Hechinger Mall II.
***Includes neighborhood retail projects, Southwest Waterfront and Howard Plaza.

Source: D.C. Office of Business & Economic Development

Neighborhood Revitalization Areas

The Office of Business and Economic Development, OBED, created a Neighborhood Commercial Services Division in May 1985 to coordinate revitalization efforts in designated commercial corridors. Those corridors which have been identified for revitalization include H Street between 3rd and 15th Streets Northeast, Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and Good Hope Road Southeast, Georgia Avenue Northwest between Florida and Eastern Avenues Northwest, and 14th and U Streets Northwest. In an effort to attract other commercial enterprises to these areas, OBED has opened offices or has plans to open offices on each of these commercial corridors. The District government has underwritten this revitalization effort with more than $7 million in capital budget funds for infrastructure improvement such as sidewalk and streetscape upgrades and more than $1.2 million in commercial facade improvement loans. The District has also made a two-year commitment of $1.1 million for the Neighborhood Initiative Support Program. These District funds were supplemented by a $300,000 Ford Foundation grant and awards are being made to community development corporations to support neighborhood economic development planning and activities.

H Street between 3rd and 15th Street Northeast
During fiscal year 1985, the Redevelopment Land Agency sold four parcels for development on H Street. Plans for these sites include the construction of a church, a 33,000 square foot shopping center and a 150,000 square foot office building. Several new businesses opened on H Street during 1985. People's Drug Store renovated a former supermarket and now provides pharmaceuticals and other goods to the residents of this neighborhood. Two carry-out restaurants and a new High's dairy store have opened. There are plans being made for an expansion of the Hechinger Mall on the former Hechinger's store site. Sidewalk improvements have been made in the 800 block of H Street; two contracts were awarded for site and facade improvements funded from the District's Community Development Block Grant Funds.

Martin Luther King Avenue and Good Hope Road Southeast
Facade standards have been completed for the area and grants totalling $23,000 have been awarded to the Anacostia Merchants and Professional Association. The D.C. Lottery and Charitable Game Board relocated its offices to Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue Southeast. On May 7, 1986, the Anacostia site office opened with a Department of Public Works Information Center and the Neighborhood Revitalization Program Offices located there.

Georgia Avenue between Florida and Eastern Avenues Northwest
Facade standards have been completed for the area. The Georgia Avenue Business and Professional Association and the Lower Georgia Avenue Business Association are both organizing to receive grant assistance from the Office of Business and Economic Development.

14th and U Streets Northwest
The Frank D. Reeves Center for Municipal Affairs opened in November 1985 and is now the headquarters of the D.C. Department of Public Works. When the building is fully occupied, approximately 1,000 employees from 19 District government agencies, commissions and boards will be working in the facility. On the first floor of this 180,000 square foot building is retail space and on the mezzanine level there are conference and meeting rooms. Underground parking is available in the building for 397 vehicles. The presence of District government workers in the area is expected to attract new restaurants and other service establishments.

Along U Street Northwest new restaurants have opened. Apartments on the corner of 16th and U Streets have recently been renovated and made available for rent. Through the Office of Business and Economic Development Capital Improvement Fund, a land parcel was recently acquired for $12.5 million for development of the Samuel C. Jackson Plaza. Plans for development in this corridor include the renovation of the Lincoln Theater for use as a media facility, the rehabilitation of the Manhattan Laundry building for use as an office and warehouse facility and the construction of several hundred apartments on the sites of the former Children's Hospital and the Thompson Dairy.

Source: D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development

Professional Licenses

More than 70 categories of professional and occupational licenses are issued by the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, DCRA. In fiscal year 1985, more than 13,908 new occupational/professional licenses were issued and 49,262 were renewed, not including insurance agents, insurance brokers, physicians and lawyers. The important role that the health services industry plays in our economy can be seen in the licensing statistics. Registered and practical nurses, dentists, psychologists, optometrists and pharmacists account for 14 percent of all new licenses and 36 percent of renewal licenses granted. Physicians are licensed by the D.C. Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Art, and totalled 7,880 as of October 1, 1985.

The District of Columbia Health Occupations Revision Act of 1985, D.C. Law 6-99, became effective on March 25, 1986. It standardizes the administration and functions of the health occupations boards and commissions in the District of Columbia.

SELECTED MAJOR LICENSED PROFESSIONALS*

	As of October			
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Accountants	1,444	1,171	1,311	1,222
Architects	1,872	1,952	1,832	1,989
Cosmetologists	4,462	4,573	5,113	5,634
Dentists	1,780	1,831	1,644	1,715
Professional Engineers	3,504	3,528	2,105	3,460
Funeral Directors	251	262	210	217
Insurance Agents	19,205	23,975	29,671	33,127
Insurance Brokers	2,063	2,590	3,205	3,538
Optometrists	262	278	214	227
Physicians**	8,402	8,211	8,496	7,880
Pharmacists	1,555	1,601	1,434	1,292
Practical Nurses	2,830	2,774	2,643	2,271
Psychologists	899	924	788	844
Real Estate Agents	4,624	4,632	4,343	3,856
Real Estate Brokers	3,586	4,016	3,381	2,989
Registered Nurses	12,054	13,654	12,013	13,395
Lawyers***	21,722	22,604	23,800	25,311****

* Figures do not reflect total occupational and professional licenses, only selected categories.
** Physicians are licensed by the Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Art.
*** Lawyers are not licensed. D.C. Bar Association active metropolitan-based membership.
****As of April 1986.

Sources: D.C. Department of Consumer & Regulatory Affairs
D.C. Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Arts
D.C. Bar Association

Business Licenses

The District's Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, DCRA, protects the health and safety of the public by licensing and monitoring businesses and certain professionals. In order to make the licensure and permit processes easier, the District operates the One-Stop Business and Permit Center, at 614 H Street, Northwest. For businesses, the Center coordinates inspections and approvals for licenses and permits and aids in tax and corporate/partnership registrations. In some cases, licenses and permits can be issued over the counter within one hour.

DCRA issues licenses for over 110 business categories, including special events such as community festivals. In fiscal year 1985, over 10,000 business licenses were issued and 44,000 renewals were granted. Among the largest categories of business licenses issued or renewed were apartment buildings and restaurants.

SELECTED MAJOR LICENSED BUSINESSES

	As of October			
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Apartment Bldgs.	8,217	8,242	8,267	8,456
Barber Shops	230	227	174	220
Beauty Shops	457	460	579	356
Dry Cleaners	142	144	118	107
Gasoline Dealers	254	237	167	236
Grocery Stores	417	422	490	275
Insurance Companies	1,032	1,103	1,144	1,180
Liquor Stores	347	340	338	338
Motels/Inns	14	14	18	11
Parking Lots	567	532	498	265
Pharmacies	183	184	173	158
Picture Theaters	32	33	36	30
Restaurants	1,543	1,574	1,467	1,461
Swimming Pools	66	69	67	73

Sources: D.C. Department of Consumer & Regulatory Affairs

Consumer Complaints

The D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs' Office of Compliance investigates complaints from citizens and consumers of services rendered or goods sold by businesses operating in Washington, D.C. Efforts are made to mediate with the parties involved toward some conciliation. To the extent that this negotiation fails to remedy the problem, the case may be turned over to the D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel for prosecution in the courts or the department may conduct an administrative hearing to remedy what is believed to be an unlawful trade practice pursuant to the *Consumer Protection Procedures Act*.

During 1985, several acts took effect, which provide the D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, DCRA, with increased authority to protect the citizens, purchasers of goods and consumers of services offered by District businesses. Among the most significant of the laws is the *Civil Infractions Act*, D.C. Law 6-42, which empowers DCRA to levy fines and other administrative sanctions for regulatory violations of District laws. Under the law, investigative staff are authorized to issue fines and require correction of the violations within a set time period. Administrative law judges and hearing examiners hear and decide cases that range from housing code violations to permit problems, illegal business practices and inappropriate health care delivery. Another law, the *Automobile Consumer Protection Act* protects consumers buying new cars against irreparable defects during the first two years or 18,000 miles of ownership; buyers of used cars must receive a written statement on the status of the car and notice of inspection. This law established a Board of Consumer Arbitration Claims as the forum to mediate complaints between car owners and automobile dealers, prior to pursuing remedies in the courts.

CONSUMER COMPLAINT INVESTIGATIONS

	Fiscal Year			
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Investigative Actions	5,796	4,931	7,527	14,000
Consumer Complaints	283	764	1,405	1,700
Consumer Complaint Cases Closed	218	338	1,040	1,700
Cost Savings for Consumers	NA	NA	$100,000	$100,000
Collateral Forfeiture Received	NA	$800	$24,070	$30,000

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer & Regulatory Affairs

Business and Economic Activity

The District of Columbia is the center of the nation's ninth largest metropolitan area. It is the home of major financial institutions, and thousands of businesses, professional trade and service organizations. Because of the presence of the federal establishment and the international diplomatic community many professional persons, foreign organizations and multi-national corporations are attracted to Washington.

In 1985, total employment based in the District accounted for 629,000 jobs. The District had more than 18,750 businesses. Six out of every 10 jobs was found in the private sector. The service sector, particularly legal firms, business services and the health care industry, has been the strongest growth sector in the District economy. The business establishments shown below account for more than 65 percent of the private sector businesses and include over half of the jobs in the private sector. Between 1980 and 1983 there has been a significant growth in the number of establishments in education, real estate and retailing, according to the latest data available from the U.S. Department of Commerce. However, the employment increases in these sectors are smaller, indicating that the average employment by firms in these industries has decreased. Because of the cost of land in the city, construction, warehousing and wholesale distribution firms have left the District for the suburbs, where land is cheaper. Thus, the challenge to the District government is to strengthen existing businesses, attract new businesses and increase job opportunities for District residents.

SELECTED PRIVATE BUSINESS CATEGORIES*

	Year	Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	1980 - 1983 Percent Change Firms	Jobs
Banking	1980	176	6,340		
	1981	181	6,666		
	1982	191	7,067		
	1983	192	6,924	+ 9.1%	+ 9.2%
Construction	1980	459	10,709		
	1981	418	9,893		
	1982	350	7,113		
	1983	388	6,218	-15.5%	-41.9%
Education	1980	199	25,900		
	1981	196	27,427		
	1982	223	25,132		
	1983	233	26,556	+17.1%	+ 2.5%
Health	1980	1,258	29,671		
	1981	1,321	29,995		
	1982	1,404	27,775		
	1983	1,522	31,866	+21.0%	+ 7.4%
Insurance	1980	147	6,384		
	1981	137	5,936		
	1982	125	5,801		
	1983	157	6,241	+ 6.8%	- 2.2%
Legal	1980	1,087	15,102		
	1981	1,151	17,119		
	1982	1,403	19,279		
	1983	1,591	18,824	+46.4%	+24.6%
Printing & Publishing	1980	306	14,541		
	1981	312	15,669		
	1982	294	13,186		
	1983	315	13,495	+ 2.9%	- 7.2%
Real Estate	1980	1,320	14,787		
	1981	1,417	15,407		
	1982	1,396	14,038		
	1983	1,481	12,955	+12.2%	-12.4%
Retail	1980	3,209	52,506		
	1981	3,139	49,644		
	1982	3,173	49,103		
	1983	3,599	49,364	+12.2%	- 6.0%
Trucking & Warehousing	1980	101	1,108		
	1981	88	974		
	1982	86	876		
	1983	91	902	- 9.9%	-18.6%
Wholesale	1980	574	11,483		
	1981	561	10,775		
	1982	521	9,714		
	1983	548	8,702	- 4.5%	-24.2%
Business Services	1980	1,354	32,202		
	1981	1,381	33,996		
	1982	1,450	31,148		
	1983	1,719	34,979	+26.9%	+ 8.6%

*The latest available U.S. Commerce Department data is for 1983.

Source: U.S. Commerce Department, *County Business Patterns*

Top Ten Employers in the District of Columbia

One of the most frequently asked questions is, "Who are the largest employers in the District of Columbia?" Excluding international, federal and District government agencies, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the employers with the largest number of employees in the District of Columbia, based on January 1986 employment levels, are a diverse group. The single largest private sector employer is George Washington University. There are eight employers in the private sector with more than 3,000 employees, five of which are nonprofit organizations. The largest single profit-making employer in the District is the Washington Post Company, followed by two utilities — the C & P Telephone Company and the Potomac Electric Power Company. Some businesses which one might expect on the list, such as fast food establishments and gasoline dealers, are franchised operations owned by separate corporations. Among nonprofit organizations, the universities and hospitals in the District of Columbia are the largest employers.

TOP TEN BUSINESS EMPLOYERS*

January 1986

Business	*Employment Level***
Washington Post Company	4,488
C & P Telephone Company	4,080
Potomac Electric Power Company	3,344
J.W. Marriott Corporation	2,980
Woodward & Lothrop	2,894
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	2,844
Riggs National Bank	1,725
American Security Bank	1,540
Safeway	1,484
General Maintenance Service Co.	1,090

TOP TEN NONPROFIT EMPLOYERS*

January 1986

Institution	*Employment Level***
George Washington University	6,275
George Washington Hospital	4,227
Georgetown University	4,033
Washington Hospital Center	3,911
Howard University	3,892
Howard University Hospital	2,527
Georgetown University Hospital	2,526
Children's Hospital	2,270
Greater Southeast Hospital	1,871
American University	1,800

* Excludes international, federal and District governments and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.
**Self reported data.

Source: Office of Policy and Program Evaluation

Employment by Type of Industry

The District of Columbia is the largest employment center in the Washington metropolitan region. In 1985, the District had approximately 33 percent of all jobs in the metropolitan region, which was more jobs than in any of the surrounding jurisdictions. Many of the jobs in the District of Columbia are held by non-District residents.

Annual average employment data over the last five years reveals that the District's job base has grown. The services sector exhibited steady growth over the five year period. The job losses in the wholesale/retail trade and finance, insurance and real estate sectors during the recession of 1983 were recovered to a large extent in 1984 and 1985. Construction and manufacturing jobs also edged upward in 1984 and 1985. All but two private sector job categories in the District increased between 1984 and 1985, for an overall increase in jobs of 2.5 percent.

EMPLOYMENT
(Annual Average Data In Thousands)

	Calendar Year					
	*1980**	*1981**	*1982**	*1983**	*1984**	*1985**
District of Columbia						
Federal Government	228.6	223.6	210.2	208.3	210.3	211.5
D.C. Government**	48.5	44.3	45.2	45.4	45.3	46.7
Other Government	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9
Services	181.4	187.8	192.1	194.2	203.7	213.7
Wholesale/Retail Trade	63.6	63.0	60.0	58.8	62.5	63.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	34.4	34.2	34.7	34.5	34.8	34.6
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	25.7	26.5	25.9	25.8	26.1	25.7
Construction and Manufacturing	28.6	26.2	24.3	24.3	26.0	28.2
Mining	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total* **	**616.1**	**611.0**	**597.9**	**596.6**	**613.8**	**629.0**
Washington Suburban Areas (Excluding D.C.)						
Federal Government	141.8	140.6	140.2	140.7	146.6	147.5
Other Government	147.8	148.0	140.5	133.5	141.7	146.6
Services	255.8	273.2	285.7	307.7	338.4	369.4
Wholesale/Retail Trade	248.9	256.3	257.0	275.4	295.8	316.3
Finance, Real Estate and Insurance	57.2	58.1	59.4	62.8	68.4	72.5
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	47.6	48.8	50.3	52.0	56.9	61.5
Construction and Manufacturing	122.0	121.0	114.1	128.8	148.1	163.9
Mining	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Total* **	**1,021.9**	**1,046.9**	**1,048.2**	**1,101.9**	**1,196.9**	**1,278.8**

* Estimates have been benchmarked to Employment Services report 202. Benchmarking is the process in which sample, preliminary or estimated data are adjusted by more comprehensive data.
** Annual average of all District employment including summer and seasonal workers.
***Excludes self-employed, unpaid family members, domestic workers, military and foreign government personnel.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services; suburban data have been prepared with the assistance of the Virginia Employment Commission and the Maryland Department of Employment and Training

Civilian Labor Force

The civilian labor force is defined as those persons sixteen years and older living in a specific geographic area, who are either employed or unemployed. In the District of Columbia, the labor force has fluctuated over the last five years reflecting various increases or decreases in the labor force participation. These variations mirror the extent to which people cannot find work, opt to attend school, choose not to work, or retire from the workforce. Lower labor force participation rates may frequently signal that employment opportunities are not as good as the lower unemployment rates might suggest.

Employment includes all civilians who, during a specified week, did any work at all as paid employees either in their own business or profession, and all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation or labor/management disputes or because they were taking time off for personal reasons.

The unemployment rate represents the total number unemployed as a percent of the total labor force, employed and unemployed. The unemployment rate is calculated as the total number unemployed divided by the total civilian labor force. The unemployment rate grew to an annual average high of 11.7 percent in 1983. As the recession of 1983 eased, the number of unemployment compensation claims declined. As a result of higher employment and lower unemployment between 1984 and 1985, the jobless rate averaged 8.4 percent, down 0.6 percentage point from the previous year. The teenage unemployment rate in 1985 was 31.6 percent.

Unemployment includes all persons who during a specified week, had no employment but were able and available for work and had engaged in job seeking activity. Workers waiting to return to work after layoffs and those waiting to report to a new wage and salary job within thirty days are also counted among the unemployed. Not included in the unemployed are discouraged workers, who in 1985 were estimated by Department of Employment Services to total 6,300 individuals.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT*
Annual Averages
(In Thousands)

	Calendar Year					
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Labor Force	323	305	307	320	321	322
Employment	300	277	275	282	292	295
Unemployment	24	28	32	37	29	27
Unemployment Rate	7.3%	9.0%	10.6%	11.7%	9.0%	8.4%

*Civilian labor force is derived from the U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, 1985* and is benchmarked to 1985 population estimates. The civilian labor force figures are adjusted each year as more current information on population becomes available.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Employment Earnings

The average annual pay, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows that workers in the District earned more on the average than workers in the United States between 1981 and 1984. Furthermore, the average annual pay in the public sector is higher than in the private sector in both the District and the nation. Unlike the nation as a whole, the rate of increase in annual average pay between 1981 and 1984 in the District was higher in the private than public sector. The overall 1981-84 rate of growth in average annual pay in the District was 21 percent, which exceeded the 17 percent increase for the United States. In 1984, the annual average wage and salary earnings from employment for District residents was $25,120.

ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS

	Calendar Year				
	1981	*1982*	*1983**	*1984***	*Percent Increase 1981 - 1984*
District of Columbia	$20,761	$22,537	$23,870	$25,120	21.0%
Public sector	24,464	26,571	27,785	29,331	19.9%
Private sector	17,663	19,276	20,742	21,868	23.8%
Construction	19,384	21,114	21,867	21,827	12.6%
Manufacturing	24,933	25,842	26,909	28,845	15.7
Transportation and Utilities	25,199	28,133	30,451	31,287	24.2
Wholesale	23,393	25,182	26,585	27,531	17.7
Retail	10,189	10,783	11,432	11,814	15.9
F.I.R.E.***	17,691	19,415	22,098	23,955	35.4
Services	17,818	19,565	21,027	22,416	25.8
Mining	43,888	39,422	42,936	55,260	25.9
United States	$15,690	$16,736	$17,545	$18,350	16.9%
Public sector	15,865	17,165	18,162	19,229	21.2%
Private sector	15,654	16,641	17,416	18,175	16.1%

* Revised
** Preliminary
***F.I.R.E. — Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Average Annual Pay for All Coverd Workers by State and Pay Level"

Unemployment Insurance

The average number of weeks that a claimant received unemployment benefits decreased from 22.7 weeks in 1983 to 18.6 weeks in 1985. This reflects the easing of the recession and the impact of legislation effective March 1983, which reduced the maximum duration of benefits from 34 to 26 weeks.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS

	Calendar Year					
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Unemployment Compensation						
Average Weekly:						
Payment	$126	$139	$148	$145	$143	$146
New Recipients	664	745	810	768	639	501
Exhausted Benefits (000s)	15	14	23	35	22	14
Average Weeks Paid	20.8	20.7	23.3	22.7	19.3	18.6
Unemployment Weeks*						
15 or more	23.3%	34.2%	37.1%	41.1%	34.5%	NA
5 - 14	35.1	32.5	35.0	27.6	34.5	NA
Less than 5	41.6	33.3	27.9	31.3	31.0	NA
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	

*Note these statistics are for the resident labor force.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services
U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey*, 1985

Unemployment Insurance Fund

The unemployment insurance fund is a trust fund established by the District government. The fund receives contribution/taxes from employers and makes payments to eligible unemployed individuals. In order to be eligible for unemployment insurance coverage, a worker must have a stipulated amount of wages in a 12 month base period. The employer pays a tax on the first $8,000 of each employee's annual wage.

Effective January 1985, the maximum employer's contribution rate was raised from 4.5 to 5.4 percent. Since a .9 percent solvency surtax was already in place, the effective maximum contribution rate is 6.3 percent. This new maximum rate has resulted in increased revenues to the unemployment insurance fund. In addition, the number of covered jobs and the taxable wage base has increased over the last five years, thus adding more revenue to the fund.

Along with collecting more revenues, the unemployment insurance trust fund made fewer disbursements in 1985. The lessening of the recession of 1983 resulted in fewer persons being unemployed. To a lesser extent — due to the 1982 amendments to the law which reduced the maximum duration of benefits from 34 to 26 weeks — the average number of unemployment compensation payments declined. The results of these two positive actions can be seen in the overall fund balance. The fund had a positive balance in 1984 for the first time in several years but included loans outstanding since 1975. These loans were liquidated in 1985.

STATUS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Revenues	$65.7	$72.1	$90.4	$100.8	$99.4	$90.0
Benefit Payments	68.0	88.7	86.5	59.5	65.0	56.1
Total	**($2.3)**	**($16.6)**	**$3.9**	**$41.3**	**$34.4**	**$33.9**
Year End Fund Balance/(Deficit)	($15.6)	($32.2)	($28.3)	$13.1	$47.5	$81.4

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Selected Unemployment Insurance Statistics

A detailed study of unemployment in 1984, revealed that slightly over 51 percent of the unemployed drawing unemployment benefits was male. Black males experienced the highest rate of unemployment, accounting for 80.7 percent of the insured unemployed. The majority of unemployed persons were age 22 to 39 years and were high school graduates.

PROFILE OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION RECIPIENTS

	Fiscal Year					*Program Year**
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Age in Years						
55 or more	2,073	2,510	1,913	2,018	1,882	1,445
40-54	5,148	6,472	5,610	6,244	6,055	4,846
22-39	23,540	28,836	24,859	28,273	26,889	20,643
20-21	1,568	1,938	1,947	2,400	2,078	1,497
16-19	502	737	813	995	714	622
15 and under	6	11	14	19	14	18
Total	**32,837**	**40,504**	**35,156**	**39,949**	**37,632**	**29,071**
Education in Years						
Over twelve	13,056	16,984	13,947	14,101	12,010	9,012
Twelve	11,467	14,077	12,782	15,520	15,454	11,919
Eight to eleven	7,384	8,448	7,610	9,323	9,132	7,320
Under eight	930	995	817	1,005	1,036	820
Total	**32,837**	**40,504**	**35,156**	**39,949**	**37,632**	**29,071**
Sex						
Female	15,583	19,702	17,424	19,735	18,628	14,390
Male	17,254	20,802	17,732	20,214	19,004	14,681
Total	**32,837**	**40,504**	**35,156**	**39,949**	**37,632**	**29,071**
Race						
Black	24,185	29,465	27,083	32,163	30,489	23,463
White	7,718	9,877	7,126	6,611	6,021	4,583
Other	934	1,162	947	1,175	1,122	1,025
Total	**32,837**	**40,504**	**35,156**	**39,949**	**37,632**	**29,071**

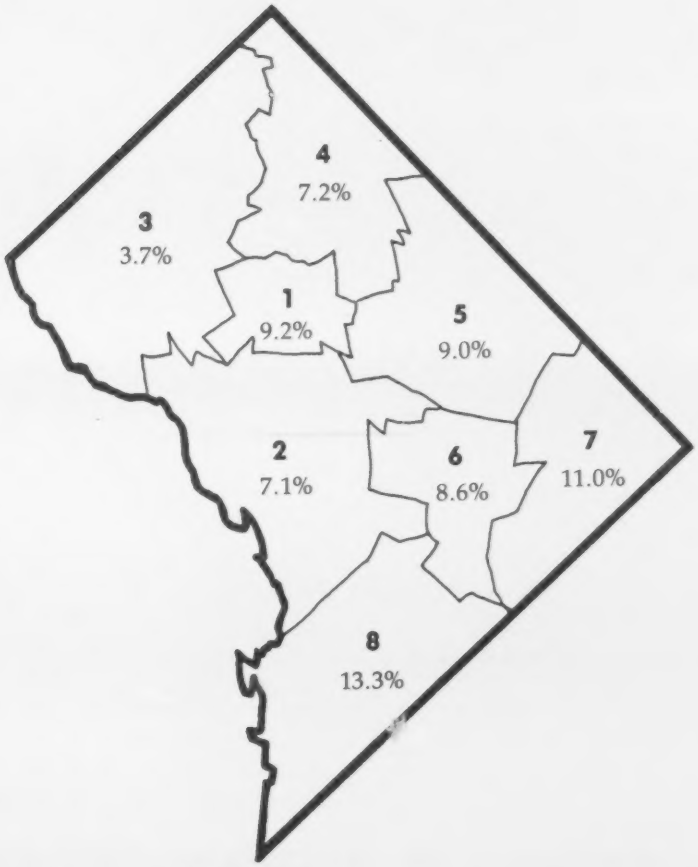
*Note data in 1985 is for the program year, July 1 - June 30.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, ESARS Table 08, 1981 through 1984, is fiscal year data

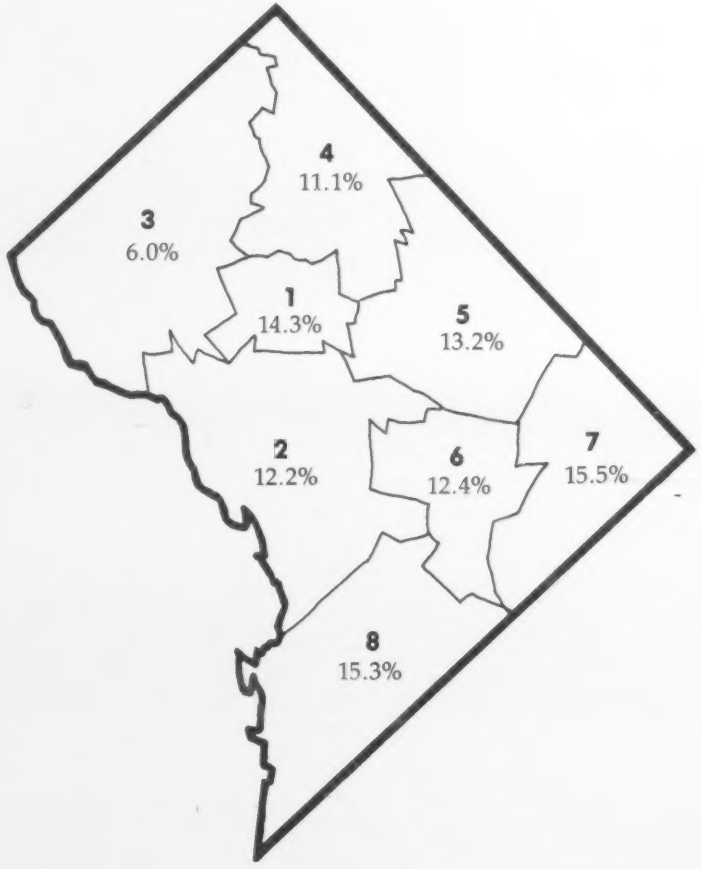
Unemployment by Wards

In 1985, there were 27,000 unemployed persons in the civilian labor force residing in the District of Columbia. This was 2,000 fewer persons than in 1984 and 10,000 fewer persons than were unemployed in 1983. The annual average unemployment rate was 8.4 percent in 1985. In 1985, as in 1984, the unemployment rate was higher in Wards 7 and 8. Unemployment was lowest in Ward 3.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY WARD, 1985



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF 27,000
UNEMPLOYED DISTRICT RESIDENTS BY WARD, 1985



Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program

Participation in the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program is open to District youth from ages 14 through 21 years. The District appropriated slots are open to all youth in this age group regardless of family income. The federally-funded slots in the summer employment program are available only to economically disadvantaged youth. The objective of the program is to provide District youth with entry-level employment opportunities in the public or private sector. The number of youth registered for jobs and the number of placements have increased steadily over the last four years. In 1985, the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program accounted for 21,889 summer jobs for youth.

SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT REGISTRANTS, REFERRALS, PLACEMENTS AND EXPENDITURES

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Registrants	25,436	22,957	23,803	24,502	22,000
Referrals	20,574	21,238	20,400	24,502	22,000
Placements					
D.C. Youth Employment	7,931	7,039	9,943	11,188	12,000
Subsidized Federal	11,281	11,537	9,239	8,816	10,000
Private/Federal (Unsubsidized)	-	1,000	928	1,885	2,000
Total Placements	**19,212**	**19,576**	**20,110**	**21,889**	**24,000**
Total Expenditures (in millions)					
District	$7.1	$4.5	$5.6	$8.2	$6.5
Federal	7.8	8.8	7.9	6.9	8.8
Total	**$14.9**	**$13.3**	**$13.5**	**$15.1**	**$15.3**

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Job and Training Programs

In each of the last five years, the District through its job programs has provided between 24,000 to 32,000 entry-level jobs in the public and private sectors. *The Job Training Partnership Act* and *The Youth Employment Act,* accounted for some 2,000 jobs and 3,000 jobs, respectively.

From 1972 to 1982 *The Comprehensive Employment Training Act,* CETA, was the principal conduit of federal job training monies to the District. CETA provided training opportunities for the economically disadvantaged. *The Job Training Partnership Act of 1982* replaced the CETA program and provided a reduced funding level and fewer job slots.

The locally funded *Youth Employment Act,* YEA, provides subsidized work, training and retraining for young residents who need to improve their skills. The program provides part-time employment for in-school and out-of-school youth and young adults, ages 16 to 24. In fiscal year 1985, some $11.1 million of District appropriated funds were spent on 4,711 persons in training programs. Young adults with dependents were the largest proportion of those assisted by this program.

JOBS AND TRAINING PROGRAM ENROLLMENTS

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Comprehensive Employment & Training Act/ Job Training Partnership Act	10,982	3,609	2,064	2,360	3,154	3,500
Youth Employment Act						
Young Adults w/Dependents	1,473	2,223	1,004	1,169	1,504	1,600
Out-of-School	588	362	528	522	728	800
In-School	403	603	647	608	648	1,100
Training/Retraining	-	-	1,083	981	1,831	1,900
Total	**2,464**	**3,188**	**3,262***	**3,280**	**4,711**	**5,400**

EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR-ROUND TRAINING
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
District	$4.9	$6.5	$7.0	$8.1	$11.1	$15.2
Federal	24.8	8.1	7.3	4.9	8.1	10.0
Total	**$29.7**	**$14.6**	**$14.3**	**$13.0**	**$19.2**	**$25.2**

*Includes 387 D.C. Street Academy participants in both the Out-of-School and Training/Retraining programs.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT PROGRAMS*
PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS

	Program Year**	
	*1984****	*1985*
Total	**1,763**	**3,081**
Sex		
Male	711	1,073
Female	1,052	2,008
Age		
14 - 15	30	0
16 - 21	527	559
22 - 54	1,150	2,439
55 & over	56	83
Race		
Black	1,526	2,784
White	65	143
Hispanic	127	95
Other	45	59
Education		
12 Years and Above	1,090	2,453
Less than 12 Years	241	0
High School Dropout	432	628
Single Head of Household	282	1,033
Unemployment Compensation Claimant	439	947

SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM
PROFILE OF REGISTRANTS

	Fiscal Year	
	1984	*1985*
Total	**23,803**	**24,502**
Sex		
Male	10,593	11,227
Female	13,210	13,275
Age		
14 - 15	7,621	9,512
16 - 21	16,182	14,990
22 - 54	-	-
55 & over	-	-
Race		
Black	23,130	23,840
White	246	262
Hispanic	284	258
Other	143	142
Education		
12 Years and Above	1,831	2,462
Less than 12 Years	20,255	20,953
High School Dropout	1,717	1,087
Single Head of Household	1,001	738
Unemployment Compensation Claimant	0	0

* Profile of persons who have completed training or have otherwise been terminated during the year.
** Program year is July 1 thru June 30.
***Based on nine months data.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Changes in the Housing Stock

Estimates of the 1985 housing stock in the District of Columbia and other recent studies confirm trends which first appeared in the 1980 census reports. Since the 1970s, there has been a leveling off in the growth of the housing stock, a significant increase in the number of owner-occupied units and an accompanying decrease in the number of rental units. Through 1960, reports of the U.S. Census showed steady increases in total housing units in the District of Columbia and in the number of units occupied by both owners and renters. After 1960 this pattern began to change. During the 1970s, as condominium conversions of existing rental stock occurred, the number of rental units declined and homeownership rose.

HOUSING TRENDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Calendar Year			
	1960	*1970*	*1980*	*Estimate 1985*
Owner Occupied Units	75,484	73,980	90,038	99,000
(Percent Change)	+4%	−2%	+22%	+10%
Renter Occupied & Vacant*	187,155	204,424	186,946	184,900
(Percent Change)	+20%	+9%	−9%	−1%
Total Housing Units	262,639	278,404	276,984	283,900
(Percent Change)	+15%	+6%	−1%	+3%

*Separate data on renter and vacant units not available for 1985. Vacant units may be for sale or rent.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 - 1980
D.C. Office of Planning, 1985 estimate based on real property tax records contained in the Municipal Automated Geographic Information System

The three percent increase in the housing stock since 1980 is related to an estimated rise in the number of households despite a population decline. The average household size is much smaller than in the 1970s. Homeownership rose during the latter 1970s and continued into the first half of the eighties. A source of this increase was condominium ownership. By 1985 over 11 percent of all housing units in the District was classified as condominium or cooperative units. However, a significant proportion, 39 percent, of the 32,200 condominium and cooperative units was not owner occupied, being either rental or vacant.

HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE, 1985 ESTIMATES*

	D.C. Total	Wards							
		1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
Owner Occupied Units									
Condominium Units	**13,800**	2,200	5,000	4,600	200	600	400	800	100
Cooperative Units	**5,700**	900	2,300	1,700	200	**	100	300	200
Other Units	**79,500**	6,700	4,700	14,900	15,500	13,300	10,800	10,300	3,300
Subtotal	**99,000**	**9,800**	**12,000**	**21,200**	**15,900**	**13,900**	**11,200**	**11,400**	**3,700**
Renter Occupied & Vacant Units***									
Condominium Units	**8,500**	1,700	3,400	2,300	100	100	800	100	100
Cooperative Units	**4,100**	400	1,300	400	100	**	100	900	900
Other Units	**172,300**	27,000	33,500	20,800	14,000	16,800	19,500	17,800	23,000
Subtotal	**184,900**	**29,000**	**38,200**	**23,500**	**14,200**	**16,900**	**20,400**	**18,800**	**24,000**
Total Housing Units									
Condominium Units	**22,300**	3,900	8,400	6,800	300	700	1,200	1,000	200
Cooperative Units	**9,900**	1,300	3,600	2,200	300	100	100	1,200	1,100
Other Units	**251,700**	33,700	38,200	35,600	29,500	30,000	30,300	28,100	26,300
Total	**283,900**	**38,800**	**50,200**	**44,600**	**30,100**	**30,800**	**31,600**	**30,200**	**27,600**

* Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.
** Less than 50 units.
***Separate data on renter and vacant units not available for 1985. Vacant units may be for sale or rent.

Source: D.C. Office of Planning, 1985 estimate based on the real property tax rolls contained in MAGIS, the Municipal Automated Geographic Information System

Changes in the Housing Stock, *continued*

From 1980 through 1985, there were 12,130 condominium units established. Some 9,555 of these were conversions of existing rental housing units and 2,575 were newly constructed condominiums. The newly constructed condominium units represented about 45 percent of the 5,621 new housing units for which building permits were issued in that period.

The 1985 estimates show a varied pattern of housing by ward. Ward 2 has the most housing units and Ward 8 has the least. Some 19,100 condominium units, or 86 percent of the District's total condominium units, are located in Wards 1, 2 and 3. Cooperatively owned units are more spread out, but 72 percent are in the same three wards. The largest proportion of the District's owner occupied housing units are located in Wards 3, 4 and 5.

The 1985 estimates below show the changes in the housing stock among wards since 1980. Although the total number of housing units in the District increased by less than three percent, owner occupancy increased significantly by ten percent. The owner occupancy increases in six of the eight wards ranged from 3 to 35 percent. This increase was offset to some extent, by a decrease in the number of renter occupied and vacant units in six of the eight wards, resulting in a decline in total housing units in four of the eight wards.

CHANGES IN THE HOUSING STOCK 1980 – 1985*

	D.C. Total	Wards 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1980 Census									
Owner Occupied Units	**90,038**	8,139	8,880	17,948	15,662	13,438	10,828	11,410	3,563
Renter Occupied Units	**163,297**	25,360	31,303	19,878	13,549	15,152	18,338	18,576	21,131
Vacant Units Rent/Sale	**13,917**	2,740	4,077	1,044	610	1,155	1,521	942	1,828
Other Vacant Units**	**9,732**	1,759	2,161	1,267	459	755	1,463	466	1,402
Total	**276,984**	**37,998**	**46,421**	**40,317**	**30,280**	**30,500**	**32,150**	**31,394**	**27,924**
1985 Estimates									
Owner Occupied Units	**99,000**	9,800	12,000	21,200	15,900	13,900	11,200	11,400	3,700
Renter Occupied & Vacant Units**	**184,900**	29,000	38,200	23,500	14,200	16,900	20,400	18,800	23,900
Total	**283,900**	**38,800**	**50,200**	**44,600**	**30,100**	**30,800**	**31,600**	**30,200**	**27,600**
Percent Change 1980 – 1985									
Owner Occupied Units	**+10.0%**	+21.0%	+34.8%	+18.4%	+1.3%	+3.7%	+3.7%	0	+2.7%
Renter Occupied & Vacant Units**	**−1.1%**	−3.0%	+1.9%	+4.9%	−2.7%	−1.2%	−4.7%	−6.0%	−1.7%
Total	**+2.5%**	**+2.1%**	**+8.2%**	**+10.7%**	**−0.6%**	**+ 1.0%**	**−1.9%**	−3.8%	**−0.7%**

* Figures may not add to totals, due to rounding.
**Separate data on rental and vacant units not available for 1985. Vacant units may be for sale or rent.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980
D.C. Office of Planning, 1985 estimate based on real property tax records contained in the Municipal Automated Geographic Information System, MAGIS
D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, condominium units established and building permits issued

Housing Developments and Sales

One of the District's goals is to expand housing opportunities, particularly homeownership. The percentage of owner occupied units increased in the District over the last decade from 28 percent in 1970 to 35 percent in 1980 and increased to 37 percent in 1981. Homeownership in the District was lower than the national average of 64 percent in 1980. This reflects in part the transient nature of the population in the District. The increase in homeownership was due primarily to the increase in condominium sales, as shown in the numbers of condominium transactions in 1980 and 1981. District sponsored programs such as the First Right Purchase Assistance and Home Purchase Assistance Programs have been put into place to minimize displacements in condominium conversions and to assist renters in buying their properties.

The effect of market conditions over the last five years, including high interest rates, caused the number of residential building permits to fall. This decline also reflects the units on the market, vacant and for sale. Condominium construction and conversions have also fallen as many condominiums remained unsold or were returned to the rental stock. The number of single family homes sold totalled 4,405 in 1984, with an average sales price of $138,611.

NEW CONSTRUCTION/REHABILITATION/CONVERSION OF HOUSING UNITS

Condominium Registrations

CY*	Conversions		New Construction		Total	
	Buildings	Units	Buildings	Units	Buildings	Units
1980	37	4,654	13	291	50	4,945
1981	72	2,119	7	1,080	79	3,199
1982	40	758	16	639	56	1,397
1983	22	556	3	56	25	612
1984	41	761	4	365	45	1,126
1985	46	707	5	144	51	851

Residential Building Permits Issued

CY*	Total Units	Valuation (In Millions)
1980	2,661	$82.1
1981	981	42.4
1982	432	12.1
1983	427	10.2
1984	397	31.5
1985	723	44.6

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

CY*	Number of Sales			Average Sales Price			Assessment as a Percent of Sales Price (Median Ratio)		
	Single Family	Condominium	Multifamily	Single Family	Condominium	Multifamily	Single Family	Condominium	Multifamily
1980	4,066	3,367	147	$100,419	$70,815	$544,443	90.4%	87.1%	80.0%
1981	3,192	3,281	106	118,665	81,495	188,225	93.7	89.2	91.6
1982	2,583	1,926	114	120,846	87,348	201,785	94.1	85.7	92.3
1983	4,119	2,057	110	122,490	90,360	222,840	93.0	87.2	89.5
1984	4,128	1,935	146	126,912	88,793	376,784	93.7	89.5	94.5
1985	4,405	2,183	107	138,611	91,137	292,275	93.3	93.4	93.8

*Calendar Year

Source: D.C. Department of Finance & Revenue

Bond Financed Housing

The *D.C. Housing Finance Agency Act*, D.C. Law 2-135, became effective on March 3, 1979. The act authorized the issuance of taxable and tax-exempt revenue bonds for housing finance and created the D.C. Housing Finance Agency, DCHFA. The mission of DCHFA is to increase the supply of funds available for residential mortgages and construction and rehabilitation loans and to reduce the cost of such financing. Under authority of the Internal Revenue Code and *U.S. Housing Act*, DCHFA issues and sells bonds to finance single family and multifamily housing for low and moderate income households. Bonds issued by the agency are not liabilities of the District government; instead the bonds are repayable solely from the mortgage backed loans, securities and other assets of the agency.

DCHFA works closely with the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development, DHCD, in coordinating housing assistance programs for low and moderate income households. In 1985, DCHFA assumed administrative responsibility for the DHCD funded Apartment Improvement Program, AIP. AIP is directed by a board of directors representing private lenders, property managers, community interest organizations and District government officials. AIP serves as a clearinghouse for multifamily loan requests. During fiscal year 1985, AIP was instrumental in securing $4 million of rehabilitation financing for 164 rental housing units.

DCHFA operates a Single Family Mortgage Purchase Program and a Multifamily Rental Housing Program. DCHFA began making financing available for multifamily housing in fiscal year 1982. Through the first quarter of fiscal year 1986, the agency has committed over $150 milion in tax-exempt capital to the construction, rehabilitation or acquisition of housing for 3,181 low and moderate income households. Over $98 million or 65 percent of the funds was used for housing improvements in Areas of Chronic Economic Distress, areas of high concentration of low income persons and areas of substandard housing, as defined by federal regulation.

Single Family Mortgage Purchase Program

The DCHFA Single Family Mortgage Purchase Program began full operation during fiscal year 1985. The program provides below market interest rates on mortgages to qualified households for the purchase of single family homes and condominiums located in the District of Columbia. In addition, cooperative share loans are available for individual households seeking to purchase a cooperative apartment. With the financial backing of DCHFA bonds, participating lenders provide 30 year fixed rate mortgages to income eligible applicants who have entered into home purchase agreements. Purchasers are required to make a minimum downpayment of five percent of the purchase price. DHCD's Home Purchase Assistance Program may also be used to reduce the amount of the mortgage.

A COMPARISON OF INCOME ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND THE AVERAGE INCOME OF PURCHASERS

Household Size	*Income Limits*	*Average Income of 1985 Purchasers*
1	$31,000	$26,816
2	41,000	28,809
3	42,500	29,902
4 or more	43,920	31,389

During fiscal year 1985, the program financed the acquisition of 635 homes with bond proceeds of approximately $34 million. The typical Single Family Purchase Program loan involved the purchase of a $60,000 home, by a two person household with an average annual income of $28,684. One fifth of the 1985 borrowers were District government employees; over one-fifth of the home buyers were single heads of household. Twenty-eight percent of the purchasers also received assistance under DHCD's Home Purchase Assistance Program and thirty-five percent of the loans were in Areas of Chronic Economic Distress.

SINGLE FAMILY LOANS AND MORTGAGE AMOUNTS BY WARD

	Fiscal Year 1985		*First Quarter Fiscal Year 1986*	
Ward	*Loans*	*Mortgage Amounts*	*Loans*	*Mortgage Amounts*
1	84	$ 4,301,630	27	$ 1,195,450
2	81	3,809,173	16	734,900
3	29	1,634,000	1	56,750
4	89	5,394,957	16	814,200
5	123	6,793,178	19	941,850
6	92	5,213,407	11	457,500
7	99	4,861,709	13	526,900
8	38	1,969,980	3	158,100
Total	**635**	**$33,978,034**	**106**	**$ 4,885,650**

CHARACTERISTICS OF SINGLE FAMILY PURCHASE PROGRAM
635 Loans and Borrowers
Fiscal Year 1985

Average Price	$60,505
Average Mortgage	$53,509
Average Income	$28,684
Average Household Size	2
Single Persons	23%
D.C. Govt. Employees	21%

Multifamily Rental Housing Program

The DCHFA Multifamily Rental Housing Program provides below market interest rate loans directly to private developers. The loans may be used for the construction/rehabilitation and/or permanent financing of multi-unit rental housing projects. Between fiscal year 1982 and the first quarter of fiscal year 1986, the program provided $111.7 million in loans through tax exempt revenue bonds. Of the 2,440 units financed since fiscal year 1982, 1,628 have been completed and 812 are under construction. Some 67 percent of the total DCHFA financed units have been set aside for the exclusive benefit of low income households. Most of these tenants receive rent subsidies through the federal Section 8 Rental Assistance Program. One low income project consisting of 150 units has been designated for occupancy by elderly persons. More than $85 million, or three-quarters of the total loans, were used for units in Areas of Chronic Economic Distress.

New projects in the multifamily pipeline for the remaining three-quarters of fiscal year 1986 consist of 2,160 units. Half of these units will be financed through proceeds derived from a December 1985 bond issuance of $59.6 million. Approximately 40 percent of all units still in the fiscal year 1986 pipeline are targeted for occupancy by low income households.

Source: D.C. Housing Finance Agency

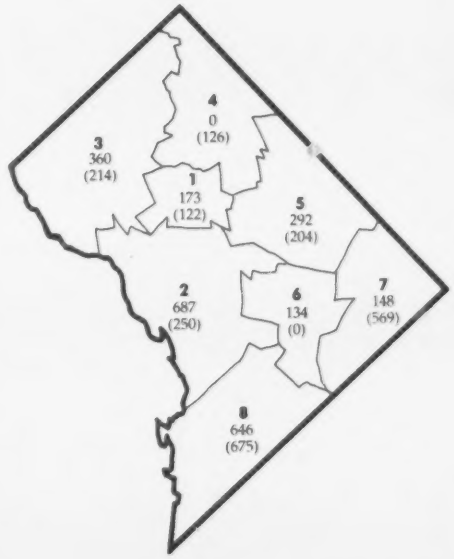
Bond Finance Housing, *continued*

DCHFA MULTIFAMILY RENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM
Unit Production by Project and Fiscal Year Financed

Fiscal Year	*Project*	*Type**	*Units*	*Percent for Low Income Residents*	*Loan Amount*
1986	Carmel Plaza North	3	133	30%	$ 8,675,000
First Quarter	Finsbury Square	1	134	100	3,000,000
	Geraldine Apt.	2	42	100	800,000
	Trinity Apt.	3	192	20	11,130,000
1985	Benning Heights	1	148	100	6,126,000
	Chastleton	1	300	15	19,083,300
	Temple Courts	2	212	100	3,643,500
	Village at McLean Gardens	3	360	15	20,000,000
1984	Congress Park II	1	238	100	8,090,300
	Wheeler Terrace	1 & 2	113	100	3,160,000
1983	Park Road	1 & 3	150	100	8,486,100
	Southview II	1 & 2	159	100	6,451,000
1982	Euclid St. Apt.	1	5	100	243,900
	Franklin Commons	3	100	100	5,490,200
	Garfield Hills	1	94	100	4,510,600
	Ritch Homes	1	42	100	1,989,600
	1372 Kenyon St.	1	18	100	903,200
		Total	**2,440**		**$111,782,700**

*1. Substantial Rehabilitation
2. Moderate Rehabilitation
3. New Construction

Source: D.C. Housing Finance Agency



WARD DISTRIBUTION
Fiscal Years 1982 – 1986 First Qtr.
(Fiscal Year 1986 Planned Additions)

Redevelopment Land Agency

The Redevelopment Land Agency, RLA, is responsible for the sale or lease of property that it owns in the eight urban renewal areas in the District of Columbia. The agency is governed by a five-member board which selects developers and approves the development financing. The urban renewal program has been replaced by the Community Development Block Grant Program and most of the land originally acquired by RLA has been sold or leased for development. Developments on land sold by RLA includes such projects as the Hecht Company department store, the Washington Design Center and L'Enfant Plaza in the Southwest employment center, the Southwest waterfront, housing along 7th Street in Shaw and along the 14th Street corridor and Fort Lincoln. A total of 61 land parcels remain under the control of the Redevelopment Land Agency. Twenty-nine of these parcels are committed to developers. The largest and most valuable of these remaining parcels include Metro Center and Gallery Place in downtown, the Portal Site and sites along North Capitol Street in the vicinity of the Main Post Office.

REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY DEVELOPMENTS

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1985 Value (In Thousands)*
Housing Units Completed in Year	1,179	267	193	20	64	$4,400
Developments Completed in Year (in square feet)						
Office/Retail	1,269,000	400,000	640,000	257,300	349,000	40,400
Church	76,700	24,800	-	15,000	-	-
Recreation	-	41,000	-	23,000	10,000	1,700
Public/Institutional*	-	-	-	-	341,000	42,200
Housing Units Under Construction	354	315	201	213	150	9,700
Developments Under Construction (in square feet)						
Office/Retail	1,227,000	640,000	519,000	660,000	-	-
Church	24,000	-	1,900	26,000	10,000	600
Recreation	41,000	-	-	10,000	-	-
Public/Institutional*	-	-	-	102,000	102,000	8,000

RLA PARCELS THAT REMAIN TO BE DEVELOPED

	Number of Sites		
Size of Each Site	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
More than 5 acres**	2	3	3
1 to 5 acres	24	20	18
½ acre to 1 acre	13	14	12
½ acre or less	32	28	28
Total	**71**	**65**	**61**

* For 1985, the Frank D. Reeves Center for Municipal Affairs is in office/retail; church related institutions are in public/institutional.
**Increase between 1984-85 reflects site assembly of smaller parcels.

Source: D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency

Community Development Block Grants

The Community Development Block Grant Program, CDBG, is a locally approved annual program of housing and economic development activity, primarily funded by grants from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. Additional funding is provided through income received from the repayment of prior year CDBG loans by private parties and the sale of urban renewal land. Major priorities for CDBG program activities are economic development and job creation, including assistance for businesses to provide jobs. CDBG program funds are used to improve retail and business services in commercial corridors serving lower income neighborhoods. Rehabilitation and production of housing for lower income persons and homeownership opportunities for lower income households are among the other major program priorities of the CDBG program. The CDBG program is also used to leverage private investment in housing and economic development.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT OBLIGATIONS
(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	1984		*1985*		*1986*
	CDBG 9		CDBG 10		CDBG 11
	Expenditures	Obligations*	Expenditures	Obligations*	Planned Expenditures
Construction Assistance	$ 468	$ 275	$ 930	$ 134	$ 624
Economic Development	2,365	749	2,015	2,749	12,055
Homeownership Assistance & Displacement Prevention	1,508	2,208	4,962	602	5,458
Housing Rehabilitation	5,629	1,636	6,856	1,741	7,686
Training and Employment	267	35	406	198	175
General Administration	3,326	625	3,417	1,236	4,528
Real Estate Service & Property Management	1,648	356	981	378	1,358
Relocation Assistance	792	164	977	213	909
Special Housing Assistance	1,119	325	128	201	2,065
Other	0	0	0	0	545
Total	**$17,122**	**$6,373**	**$20,672**	**$7,452**	**$35,403**

*Unexpended obligation may be liquidated in subsequent years' expenditures.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Low Income Housing Assistance

Housing assistance is vital to the District's neighborhood revitalization. The Housing Assistance Plan, developed by the Department of Housing and Community Development, sets forth the planned number of assisted housing units and has several federal and District funded rental and homeowner components. The federal Section 8, which provides rental subsidies in private market housing units as well as buildings that are exclusively for Section 8 rental units, has been the largest single program. In 1986, a new program, the Tenants' Assistance Program was created by the *Rental Housing Act* to provide rent assistance to low income households. The 1986 goal for the Tenants' Assistance Program is to provide 500 households with rent relief.

The federal Community Development Block Grant funds are utilized for rehabilitation of multifamily buildings, many of which are vacant, and to assist low income homeowners to do housing renovation work. The Home Purchase Assistance Program and the First Right to Purchase Program provide low income renters with downpayment funds for market rate private housing and for buying units in apartment buildings that are converting to condominiums or cooperatives.

HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLAN GOALS AND PERFORMANCE

Units of Housing for Low Income Households Where Financial Commitments Have Been Received*

	Fiscal Year						
	1983		*1984*		*1985*		*Planned 1986*
	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal
Homeowner Programs							
District Assisted:							
Single Family Rehabilitation	170	57	170	66	153	86	125
Home Purchase Assistance	259	196	195	173	300	426	400
Multifamily Rehabilitation	200	176	200	-	200	58	100
Total Homeowner Units Assisted	**629**	**429**	**565**	**239**	**653**	**570**	**625**
Rental Programs							
District Asssisted:							
Tenants' Assistance Program**	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
D.C. Housing Finance Agency***	118	0	200	0	200	108	250
Multifamily Rehabilitation	350	76	100	362	100	48	200
Subtotal	**468**	**76**	**300**	**362**	**300**	**156**	**950**
HUD Assisted Section 8:							
Existing	250	62	250	171	200	235	400
Moderate Rehabilitation	100	418	100	250	100	0	200
Section 202 Elderly/Handicapped	100	0	100	69	100	0	100
New Construction/ Substantial Rehabilitation	499	501	0	327	185	20	200
Subtotal	**949**	**981**	**450**	**817**	**585**	**255**	**900**
Total Rental Units Assisted	**1,417**	**1,057**	**750**	**1,179**	**885**	**411**	**1,850**

* These unit commitments are for lower income households and may differ from other tables which are based on total units and all income levels.
** New program in 1986.
***Refers only to commitments for low income units in mixed income developments and does not include the many units financed under Section 8.

Sources: D.C. Department of Housing & Community Development
D.C. Housing Finance Agency

Home Purchase Assistance Program

The Home Purchase Assistance Program provides interest free loans of up to $16,000 per household to assist low to moderate income District households. The program began in 1976 with the number of households assisted expanding over the years. The average dollar value of the loans made has increased, reflecting the inflation in the housing market in the District of Columbia. Through September 30, 1985, 1,458 loans were made under the Home Purchase Assistance Program. Repayment of these loans is based on the amount borrowed, with payments of $1 to $45 per month, and are due in total when the dwelling is sold or the borrower ceases to use the house, condominium or cooperative as the principal residence.

This program is funded in fiscal year 1986 with District appropriations of $4 million and Community Development Block Grant funds of $4.2 million. The program is administered by the D.C. Local Development Corporation under contract with the Department of Housing and Community Development.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE LOANS BY WARD

	Fiscal Year							Total
	1976 - 1979	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1976 - 1985*
Ward 1	3	31	2	36	51	54	49	**226**
Ward 2	53	30	12	11	8	16	34	**164**
Ward 3	5	2	4	1	0	2	2	**16**
Ward 4	1	2	2	33	21	55	53	**167**
Ward 5	11	10	2	8	16	22	81	**150**
Ward 6	10	0	3	26	25	18	66	**148**
Ward 7	5	8	16	24	92	40	92	**277**
Ward 8	5	33	61	88	58	16	49	**310**
Total	**93**	**116**	**102**	**227**	**271**	**223**	**426**	**1,458**
Average Loan	$8,151	$9,678	$11,896	$10,327	$9,969	$12,597	$14,229	$13,520

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

First Right Purchase Assistance Program

The First Right Purchase Assistance Program is designed to help tenants to purchase units in their buildings when they convert from rental properties to condominiums and cooperatives. Assistance is available only to low and moderate income households. Money is available to tenant groups for earnest money deposits, downpayments, rehabilitation loans, and marketing.

The program began in 1980 and has made 31 loans for $5.3 million to purchase 2,340 units as of September 30, 1985. Funding for the program is from Community Development Block Grants. Twenty-nine buildings with 2,116 units have been purchased to date under the program; two were not purchased and the loans were repaid. Of the 29 buildings purchased, seventeen have been rehabilitated and permanently financed; others are in various stages of rehabilitation or refinancing.

BUILDINGS AND UNITS PURCHASED WITH FIRST RIGHT PURCHASE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM LOANS

Fiscal Year

	1980 – 1982			*1983*			*1984*			*1985*		
	Bldgs.	Units	Loan Amount	Bldgs.	Units	Loan Amount	Bldgs.	Unit	Loan Amount	Bldgs.	Unit	Loan Amount
Ward 1	5	174	$1,208,515	1	332	$296,114	1	71	$250,000	1	17	$228,881
Ward 2	1	71	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward 4	4	182	551,853	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	93,000
Ward 5	2	35	94,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	67,500
Ward 6	3	86	388,652	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	98	75,000
Ward 7	5	599	1,221,822	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	93,075
Ward 8	2	198	343,800	0	0	0	1	224	63,281	1	224	101,583
Total	**22**	**1,345**	**$4,058,642**	**1**	**332**	**$296,114**	**2**	**295**	**$313,281**	**6**	**368**	**$659,039**

Source: D.C. Department of Housing & Community Development

Subsidized Rental Housing, 1986

Federal housing assistance programs have increased the number of rental housing units available to low income residents of the District of Columbia. Public housing is the largest source of subsidized housing, accounting for 40 percent of the subsidized living arrangements in the District of Columbia in 1986. Public housing facilities were constructed as early as 1941. Today, there are some 11,732 units of public housing, including 279 units in scattered sites.

In 1959, the Section 202 program began providing long term permanent mortgage financing for the construction/substantial rehabilitation of subsidized housing units for the elderly and the handicapped. All Section 202 units developed since 1974, are linked with the Section 8 rental assistance program. Section 8 ensures that income eligible households pay no more than 30 percent of their income for rent. The difference between that rental payment and the fair market rent established by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development is paid through the Section 8 program. In the District of Columbia, 994 units of Sections 202/8 housing have been developed.

A third source of housing assistance is the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program. This federal program pays the difference between the fair market rent and 30 percent of the tenant's income. There are 1,345 units in Section 8 supported households living in existing housing units throughout the District of Columbia and 5,421 units of Section 8 new construction/rehabilitation. The Section 8 moderate rehabilitation program has provided another 450 units of Section 8 supported housing in the District of Columbia.

A fourth program of housing assistance is the Sections 221(D)3 and 236 program, which provides Federal Housing Administration insurance for the construction/rehabilitation and reduced interest cost loans for developers. Section 8 rental assistance is available at the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development's discretion to low income residents of Section 221(D)3 and 236 housing to further reduce their rent. A total of 3,949 units of Section 221(D)3 were built in the District and 5,632 units of Section 236 units have been constructed/rehabilitated as of 1985.

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 1986

Funding Source	*Ward 1*	*Ward 2*	*Ward 3*	*Ward 4*	*Ward 5*	*Ward 6*	*Ward 7*	*Ward 8*	**Total**
Section 202/8	227	292	200	0	126	149	0	0	**994**
Section 221(D)3	244	849	0	0	292	48	1,119	1,397	**3,949**
Section 236	668	1,779	0	0	1,003	402	1,239	541	**5,632**
Section 8	1,223	976	26	0	863	637	246	1,450	**5,421**
Public Housing:									
In Projects	975	3,150	160	21	962	1,069	3,088	2,028	**11,453**
Scattered Sites	146	24	0	12	18	44	15	20	**279**
Total	**3,483**	**7,070**	**386**	**33**	**3,264**	**2,349**	**5,707**	**5,436**	**27,728***

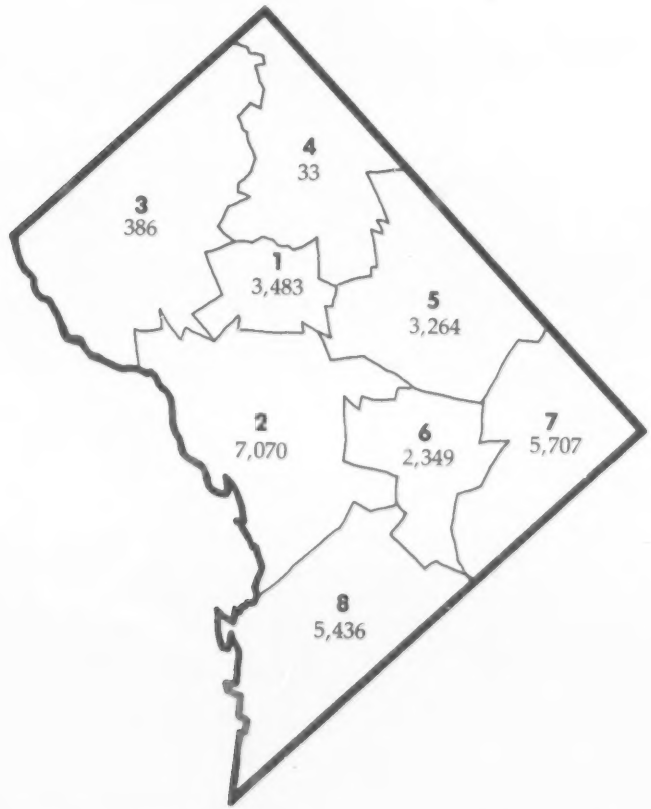
*Excludes 1,345 Section 8 existing units and 450 Section 8 moderate rehabilitation units, which bring the total subsidized housing to 29,523

Sources: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, *Directory of Publicly Assisted Housing Units*, March, 1983
Updated by D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

In 1986, there are 29,523 units of publicly assisted rental housing in the District of Columbia. The accompanying ward map shows the distribution of 27,728 of these units. The 1,345 units of Section 8 existing rental assistance and 450 units of Section 8 moderate rehabilitation are not shown. Of the publicly assisted housing units, 26 percent is located in Ward 2, 21 percent is based in Ward 7 and 20 percent is in Ward 8. As a percentage of total housing units reported in the 1980 census, publicly assisted housing units constituted 10.5 percent of the housing stock and 16 percent of the rental housing units.

UNITS OF SUBSIDIZED RENTAL HOUSING BY WARD, 1986

Total Units = 27,728



Sources: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, *Directory of Publicly Assisted Housing Units*, March 1983
Updated by the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Federal Section 8 Low Income Rental Assistance Program

The Section 8 Rental Assistance Program brings low income persons in need of rental assistance together with private landlords, who offer housing units within certain rent limits and in compliance with the local housing code. The program can be used for units leased in existing private market properties or for units constructed or rehabilitated especially for Section 8 rental purposes. Units can be sponsored by private nonprofit or public sector developers, including the Department of Housing and Community Development, DHCD. Sponsors are responsible for property management functions.

The Department of Housing and Community Development administers all of the Section 8 existing and moderate rehabilitation rental assistance units and some of the new construction assistance; the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development administers the remainder. DHCD certifies the eligibility of households to participate in the program and identifies and certifies landlords who are to be recipients of Section 8 rental assistance funds. Tenants participating in this program pay up to 30 percent of their income toward rent.

SECTION 8 PROJECTS

DHCD Administered — Section 8
(As of March 1986)

Rental Programs	*Under Contract**	*Available for Lease*	*Under Lease*	*To Be Leased*	*Average Tenant Rent*	*Average Assistance*
HUD Assisted:						
Existing	1,345	1,345	1,123	222	$87	$259
Moderate Rehabilitation	875	450	387	63	140	243
Rental Rehabilitation,						
Existing Program	206	77	12	65	NA	NA
Voucher Program	204	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Construction/						
Substantial Rehabilitation**	1,430	1,430	1,430	0	83	428
Total	**4,060**	**3,302**	**2,952**	**350**	-	-

* Units under contract but not available for lease are under design or construction.
**New Construction/Substantial Rehabilitation figures are revised from those published in *INDICES*, 1985.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Public Housing

The District government operates 11,732 units of public housing. The federal government financed construction of the existing public housing complexes, but does not have current plans to increase the number of housing units. The turnover of residents in public housing units is very low. In 1985, for example, 285 new households moved into public housing. Thus, only a small number of the 13,000 persons on the public housing waiting list will ever receive public housing units.

Since 1979, a comprehensive modernization and renovation program has been underway. Federal funding for renovation is available but is inadequate for the maintenance of the present housing stock; thus, a substantial investment is being made in public housing capital improvements by the District.

Since 1981, the District government has found it necessary to supplement federal operating funds in order to keep public housing operations out of deficit financing. More than $10 milion in operating assistance was provided in fiscal year 1985. Tenant rent collection efforts have resulted in tenants paying $13 million in rent to the public housing authority in fiscal year 1985.

FINANCING PUBLIC HOUSING OPERATIONS
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					*Planned*
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Federal Subsidy	$19.1	$22.8	$22.2	$22.6	$26.5	$27.7
District Subsidy	4.1	3.6	5.2	5.2	10.4*	6.0
Tenants' Rent	10.8	10.1	10.8	12.7	13.0	13.0
Total	**$34.0**	**$36.5**	**$38.2**	**$40.5**	**$49.9**	**$46.7**

FUNDING FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS IN PUBLIC HOUSING
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					*Planned*
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Federal Grants	$11.3	$11.5	$14.9	$19.2	$1.8	NA
District Authority	9.8	31.4	10.6	6.3	6.3	$58.1
Total	**$21.1**	**$42.9**	**$25.5**	**$25.5**	**$8.1**	**$58.1**
Total Public Housing Units	11,414	11,486	11,663	11,676	11,684	11,732
Units Modernized	297	0	239	206**	403	604

* Includes a $5 million supplemental appropriations.
**Units modernized differ from those figures published in *INDICES*, 1985, due to a comprehensive review of funds received.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Public Housing Comprehensive Improvement Program

The District government is investing substantial sums in capital improvements in public housing. Modernization has occurred or is on the drawing board for 3,805 units of public housing. To fund these projects, the District has appropriated $70 million of its own capital funds to supplement federal capital improvement monies and community development block grant funds. The total investment made or planned in public housing using District and federal funds since 1977 is more than $151 million.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS IN PUBLIC HOUSING

Fiscal Year Approved	*Name*	*Units*	*District*	*Federal*	*Total Funding*	*Status as of 2/86*
1977	Arthur Capper	297	$ 0	$10,915,961	$10,915,961	Completed 1982
1979	James Creek	239	41,500	11,858,136	11,899,636	Completed 1983
1980	Richardson Phase I	190	1,800,000	5,814,115	7,614,115	Completed 1983
	Richardson Phase II					Under Design
1981	East Capitol Dwellings	577	3,688,800	18,874,929	22,563,729	Completed 1985
1982	Barry Farms Dwelling	444	14,410,500	32,435	14,442,935	Under Construction
	Benning Terrace Dwellings	274	11,234,000	309,295	11,543,295	Under Construction
	Lincoln Heights Phase I	66	2,160,200	17,684,100	19,844,300	Completed 1985
	Lincoln Heights Phase II	354				Under Construction
1983	Highland Dwellings	208	9,000,000	383,300	9,383,300	Design Underway
	Kenilworth/Parkside	422*	0	13,579,494	13,579,494	Design Underway
1984	Greenleaf (elderly)	215	12,885,000	0	12,885,000	Design Complete
1985	Frontier	54	0	2,100,000	2,100,000	Design Underway
1986	James Apartments	151	3,492,000	0	3,492,000	Design Underway
	Carrollsburg	314	11,590,000	0	11,590,000	Design Underway
	Total	**3,805**	**$70,302,500**	**$81,551,765**	**$151,853,765**	

*An additional 42 townhouses are being constructed on the Parkside tract.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Energy Programs

The *Office of Energy Act of 1980,* D.C. Law 3-132, was enacted by the District of Columbia in response to energy shortages and rising prices. The Act expanded and centralized the District government's energy policymaking and program coordination in the D.C. Office of Energy, DCEO. The Act also established a 21 member Citizens Energy Advisory Committee to advise the Mayor and DCEO on energy policy. D.C. Law 3-132 required that DCEO develop a Comprehensive Energy Plan, which establishes policies to achieve maximum effective management and use of present and future energy sources. The Comprehensive Energy Plan was published in May 1986.

A special mission of DCEO is to administer assistance programs to those District residents most vulnerable to energy-related problems. DCEO administered 13 programs in fiscal year 1985, with a budget of $12.7 million. Approximately $10.8 million, or 85 percent, of these funds went directly into the community reaching 100,000 residents. In fiscal year 1985, more than 60,000 citizens received information from the D.C. Energy Hotline (724-2100) in answer to their questions about energy conservation and costs.

A primary DCEO initiative in the past two years was the creation of the D.C. Energy Bank which subsidizes bank loans of up to $2,500 and provides grants to eligible low-income homeowners for major energy conservation improvements. In fiscal year 1985, the Energy Bank was responsible for energy conservation work in 198 homes; the average cost was $1,706 for the installation of insulation, new windows and other measures to save energy. Another program, the DCEO Small Grants Program, provides assistance to qualifying community groups to promote energy conservation. Over the last four years, 93 grants of up to $2,000 each have been made for innovative educational energy projects.

The Energy Office, while addressing the short and long term energy needs of the community, is also promoting efficient and economical energy use in District government buildings, vehicles and operations. DCEO initiated a facility energy audit program in 1979, which coupled with a 50-50 matching grants program resulted in considerable energy cost avoidance for schools, hospitals and District government facilities. This and other related public/private programs have led to an estimated savings in 1985 of 48 trillion BTUs for the District of Columbia. Currently, work is underway to secure a waste-to-energy conversion facility. This facility would have the potential of providing electricity and heat energy to a number of District facilities.

COST AVOIDANCE THROUGH ENERGY CONSERVATION

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
City-wide Conservation Program (In Millions)	$ 190	$ 214	$220	$339	$345	$352
Schools and Hospitals, included above (In Thousands)	$4,448	$4,406	$208	$504	$231	$163
BTUs Saved through Conservation (In Trillions)	13	15	45	47	48	49

Source: D.C. Energy Office

Energy Programs, *continued*

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Funds are available under the federal Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, LIHEAP, to pay heating and cooling bills; to provide immediate relief in emergency situations, such as issuing space heaters, blankets or electric fans; and to support energy conservation. In fiscal year 1985, the D.C. Energy Office provided over $6 million in heating and cooling financial assistance to 23,801 households with 38 percent of the recipients living in Wards 5 and 8. Of the households served, 22 percent was elderly householders. LIHEAP payments go directly to the utility companies for homeowners, who are 37 percent of the households served. For renters, who were 63 percent of the households, the LIHEAP payment is made in a lump sum to the utility vendor or directly to the households to use in paying the utility expenses included in the rent. The average heating payment in fiscal year 1985 was $334 and the average cooling payment was $90 per household.

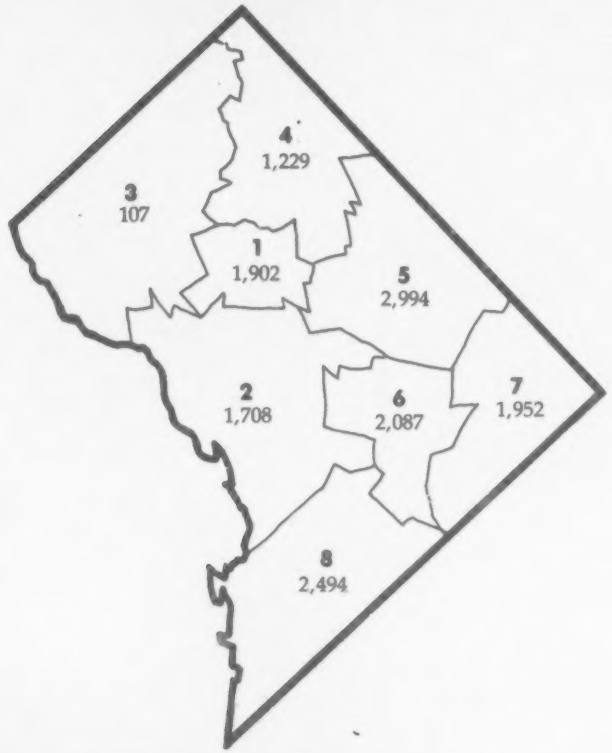
HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED BY THE LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

	Fiscal Year					*Planned*
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Total Households Assisted:						
Heating	12,463	10,574	10,670	13,310	14,471	14,000
Cooling	390	4,374	5,357	7,525	9,330	9,000
Crisis Intervention	322	3,824	2,149	2,087	1,987	1,500
Low Cost Weatherization Repair Recipients	484	1,939	3,253	3,213	520*	3,500

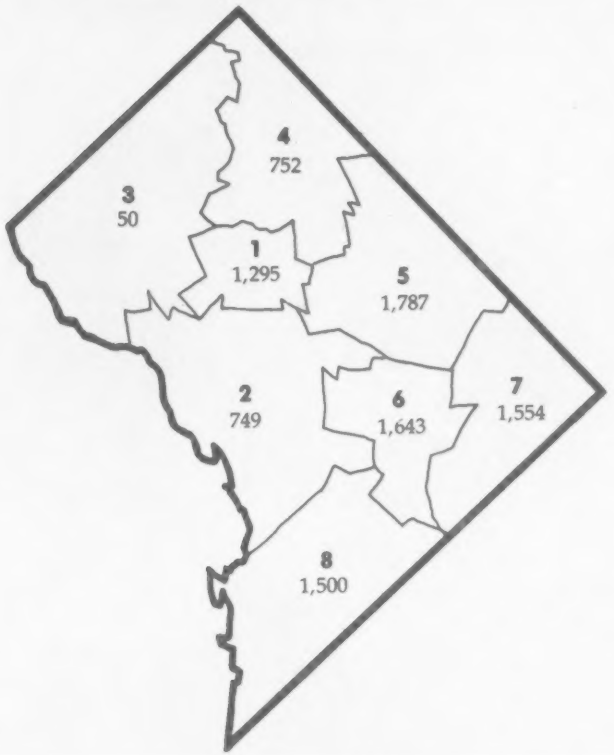
*Program participation was lower than planned due to problems in securing weatherization materials.

Source: D.C. Office of Energy

HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING HEATING ASSISTANCE
FISCAL YEAR 1985



HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING COOLING ASSISTANCE
FISCAL YEAR 1985



Complementary Energy Assistance Program

The Complementary Energy Assistance Program, CEAP, authorized in 1982 by D.C. Law 4-101, provides monthly energy grants to the working poor with children. In fiscal year 1985, CEAP provided assistance grants to 3,995 families totaling $2.1 million. Households in Wards 7 and 8 accounted for 45 percent of all the families served. In fiscal year 1986, due to program changes, the number of eligible households is expected to increase and the average amount of assistance per month per family is expected to decrease.

	Fiscal Year				*Planned*
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Average Monthly Caseload	2,038	2,246	2,454	2,273	2,815
Average Monthly Payment	$108	$90	$81	$79	$74

Source: D.C. Energy Office

Human Services

Clients in Human Services' Programs	139
Income Assistance	140
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Serving the Latino elderly

Clients in Human Services' Programs

Nearly 180,000 individuals received services in fiscal year 1984 from ten programs administered by the Department of Human Services. This unduplicated count of persons includes recipients of income support programs, such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children, AFDC, General Public Assistance, GPA, and Supplemental Security Income, SSI. In addition persons who were eligible for health benefits under the Medicaid and Medical Charities programs were included. Other persons who received Food Stamps, foster care, Social Services Block Grant reimbursed services, mental health care and public health services are also in the unduplicated client count. A total of 122,806 persons were eligible for health care services under the federal/District government program known as Medicaid. Medicaid was the largest single program in 1984 among the ten human services programs examined. Food Stamps was the second largest program in terms of participation in fiscal year 1984.

Analysis of the unduplicated count of clients reveals certain patterns of service utilization. There were 284 program combinations in 1984. The twelve program combinations with the largest participation are shown below. These twelve program combinations account for 147,011 persons or 81 percent of the persons in the ten DHS programs examined. The most frequent combination of services utilized in fiscal year 1984 involved 43,964 persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Medicaid and Food Stamps. Another 19,284 persons received Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Medicaid, but no Food Stamps. This pattern of service utilization can best be explained by the assumption that some AFDC households live as a part of another household and may be included in that household's Food Stamp benefits. The third most frequent program combination was health only, with 15,623 persons receiving services from the Ambulatory Health Care Administration of DHS. Some 12,290 persons were eligible only for Medicaid because they were either in institutions or did not meet other programs' income eligibility criteria, but had high medical bills.

UNDUPLICATED COUNT OF DHS PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS BY PROGRAM

Fiscal Year 1984

	Count of Persons	*Percent of Total*
Unduplicated Count of Total Participants	**179,993**	**100.0%**
Medicaid	122,806	68.2%
Food Stamps	92,103	51.2
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	87,945	48.9
Public Health	39,718	22.1
Supplemental Security Income	20,559	11.2
Medical Charities	14,617	8.1
General Public Assistance	8,185	4.5
Social Services Block Grant (e.g. Day Care)	8,007	4.4
Mental Health	5,794	3.2
Foster Care	2,967	1.6

UNDUPLICATED COUNT OF DHS PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS IN TOP TWELVE PROGRAM COMBINATIONS

Fiscal Year 1984

	Count of Persons	*Percent of Total*
AFDC, Medicaid & Food Stamps	43,964	24.4%
AFDC & Medicaid	19,284	10.7
Health only	15,623	8.7
Medicaid only	12,290	6.8
AFDC, Medicaid, Food Stamps & Health	9,701	5.4
SSI & Medicaid	9,424	5.2
Food Stamps only	8,754	4.9
Medical Charities only	6,059	3.4
SSI, Medicaid & Food Stamps	5,286	2.9
Medicaid & Food Stamps	5,285	2.9
AFDC, Medicaid & Health	4,651	2.6
Social Services only	3,694	2.1

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

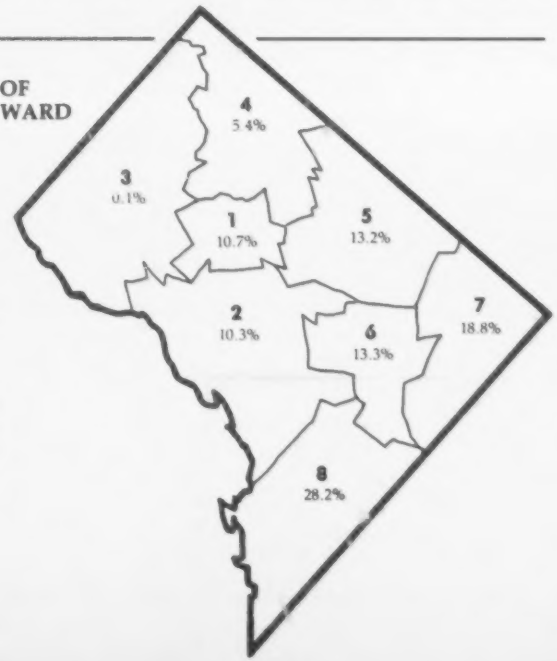
Income Assistance

The Department of Human Services is responsible for administering income support programs for those families, children and adults, whose incomes fall below certain minimum levels of economic self-sufficiency. The largest of these programs is Aid to Families with Dependent Children, AFDC. The AFDC program, a joint federal and state governments' financial aid program, was enacted by Congress as a part of the *Social Security Act of 1935.* AFDC provides financial aid for children who have been deprived of parental support, because of the death, incapacity, continued absence or unemployment of one or both parents. Financial assistance levels vary by family size and are established by the Council of the District of Columbia according to a standard of need. Income and asset tests are applied to determine eligibility.

The District, through the enactment of the *Aid to Families with Dependent Children Federal Conformity Act of 1981,* elected to continue to provide benefits to persons whose benefits were terminated by the 1981 welfare reform enacted by Congress. Among the groups of persons, who are provided income assistance at 100 percent District expense are 18, 19 and 20 year old students attending college or training programs; women who have no other children and are in their first two trimesters of pregnancy; and children of a principal wage earner who is unemployed as a result of a strike. The District also provides energy assistance to the working poor who are no longer eligible for AFDC.

With the declining birth rate and smaller family size, the number of persons on AFDC assistance has declined. In fiscal year 1985, the monthly average caseload in the AFDC program was 22,472 families, or 43,421 child recipients. This level of program participation is 27 percent lower than in 1981. More than 74 percent of the recipients of AFDC are children; the other 26 percent are adults who are responsible for the support of these children. The distribution of children on public assistance is shown below by ward. Effective October 1, 1984, the average monthly AFDC payment increased by 9 percent. Another AFDC payment increase of 7 percent took effect April 1986.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD AFDC RECIPIENTS BY WARD
December 1985



AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Average Monthly:						
Recipients	80,312	71,110	67,100	61,270	58,369	56,600
Children	55,008	48,491	46,210	44,740	43,421	41,900
Cases	28,326	27,141	25,600	23,514	22,472	21,800
Payment per month	$259	$266	$274	$273	$294	$300

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

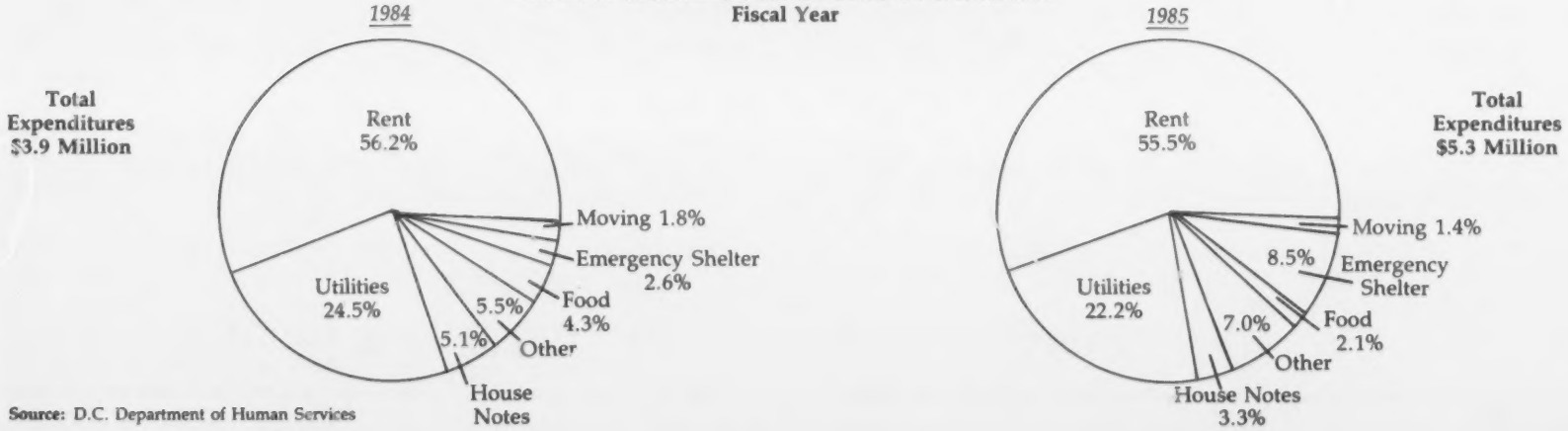
General Public Assistance, GPA, is a local program funded 100 percent by District appropriations to provide income support to childless individuals and couples, between the ages of 18 and 65, who are unable to work because of short term medically determined physical or mental incapacity and who do not have sufficient financial resources to meet their basic needs. Monthly cash assistance is also provided to individuals awaiting a determination from the Social Security Administration that they are eligible for Supplemental Security Income, a program for the totally and permanently disabled. A third group for whom GPA provides support are children under 18 years of age, not supported by their parents and not living with a relative who can qualify for the AFDC program. The income and asset criteria for GPA are similar to those for AFDC. The average monthly caseload for GPA has been more than 5,000 cases in each of the last five years. In 1985, GPA expenditures totaled $13.4 million.

Emergency Assistance, EA, is a one-time financial grant to an individual or family to meet an emergency situation that would result in deprivation of basic necessities. A person threatened with eviction for non-payment of rent could have the rent paid one time by the EA program. For families with children, who meet the income and asset criteria of the AFDC program, the EA payment is shared equally by the District and federal governments. For all other individuals, the EA program is supported entirely from District appropriations. Rent payments accounted for 55 percent of the total $5.3 million emergency assistance expenditures in fiscal year 1985.

INCOME SUPPORT

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
General Public Assistance						
Cases	5,844	5,282	5,416	5,483	5,321	5,200
Monthly payment	$188	$193	$196	$199	$217	$221
Emergency Assistance						
Cases Approved	2,721	5,153	9,099	12,508	11,882	12,500
Average Grant	$473	$311	$216	$308	$434	$453

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF PAYMENTS
Fiscal Year



Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Assistance to the Poor Elderly and Chronically Disabled

According to the 1980 census, there were 9,700 persons aged 65 and older who were living in poverty in the District of Columbia. This economically vulnerable group of people is the focus of some of the programs administered by the Department of Human Services. Income support to the indigent aged, blind and disabled is provided through the federal Supplemental Security Income, SSI, program, which the District government supplements for persons who are living independently, or in community residence facilities. The average annual SSI caseload varies slightly from year to year. In 1986, the maximum federal SSI payment is $336 for a single person. The District supplements this payment: $15 for persons living independently and living in Medicaid reimbursed institutions; $132 for clients in small residential facilities and $242 for up to 250 clients in large community residence facilities. The higher subsidy to residents of community residence facilities is to cover their room, board and supervision. The operators of the facililties receive the federal SSI and District supplement, less a personal needs allowance, which the individual keeps for incidental expenses.

Upon placement in a nursing home or other long term care facility, the SSI payment stops. Due to the income and asset limitations of SSI, some recipients who are at first eligible, later become ineligible. SSI eligibility is withdrawn if a recipient is judged no longer totally and permanently disabled by the federal Social Security Administration. The number of persons receiving SSI has been fairly constant over the last four years, with 15,693 recipients in 1985.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Average Annual Number of Recipients						
Aged, 65 years & over	3,877	3,750	3,807	3,723	4,052	4,000
Blind	200	196	201	206	214	200
Disabled	10,176	10,047	10,357	10,786	11,427	11,500
Total	**14,253**	**13,993**	**14,365**	**14,715**	**15,693**	**15,700**
Average Monthly Payroll (In Millions)						
Federal	$2.5	$2.7	$3.0	$3.0	$3.4	$3.6
District Supplement	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4
Total	**$2.8**	**$3.0**	**$3.3**	**$3.3**	**$3.8**	**$4.0**

Sources: *Social Security Administration Bulletin*
D.C. Department of Human Services

Services to the Elderly

Services for elderly residents of the District of Columbia are provided by a wide variety of government agencies and private organizations. Many of the District government services for the elderly residents are provided by the D.C. Office on Aging. The Office on Aging administers programs for District residents, aged 60 years and older, with funds available through the federal *Older Americans Act* and District government appropriations. Local funding for the agency increased by 126 percent between fiscal years 1982 and 1986, while its federal funding went up only 10 percent. In addition to the Office on Aging's budget, many other sources of government funds exist for senior citizen programs.

In 1984, the most current year for which data is available, Social Security provided $316 million to some 73,850 District elderly residents and in 1985 Supplemental Social Security Income provided an additional $11.8 million to 4,052 elderly poor persons. In fiscal year 1985, over $281 million of Medicare and an estimated $80 million of Medicaid funds paid for the health services received by the elderly. In addition, in 1985, programs totaling nearly $20 million in the Department of Human Services and $12 million in the Department of Housing and Community Development were dedicated to meeting the needs of the elderly. The Department of Recreation also provides activities for elderly residents and the elderly pay reduced fares on Metrorail and Metrobus. Together, these programs respond to the needs of an active aging population in the District.

The Commission on Aging, whose fifteen members are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council, reviews the activities of the Office on Aging, and the State Plan which determines how federal funds are administered. In 1985, the Commission held public meetings to obtain community input on issues facing elderly citizens and presented testimony on their behalf on rent control and telephone rates. In addition, the Office on Aging conducts annual community forums in each ward of the city.

Private sector businesses also provide older District residents with services. Merchants offer discounts through the Mayor's Golden Washingtonian Club to maximize the buying power of the elderly. The number of merchants participating increased from 850 in fiscal year 1984 to 1,010 in fiscal year 1985; senior membership increased over the same period from 65,000 to 70,000.

EXPENDITURES OF THE OFFICE ON AGING
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				*Planned*
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Federal	$3.8	$4.0	$4.1	$4.2	$4.4
District	3.4	4.7	5.2	6.2	7.7
Total	**$7.2**	**$8.7**	**$9.3**	**$10.4**	**$12.1**

Source: D.C. Office on Aging

Services to the Elderly, *continued*

The Office on Aging provides in-home and community based services to District citizens aged 60 years and older through its senior service network. Forty community based agencies such as churches, universities, community action agencies and other nonprofit organizations provide a broad range of services. The primary thrust of this coordinated service system is to help older persons maintain independence and remain active participants in community life.

In fiscal 1985, the Office on Aging services network expanded. Eight new nutrition sites opened and a weekend meal program was established, bringing the total Office on Aging nutrition sites to 77. During the last fiscal year, more than a million meals were served, 821,517 in congregate sites and 257,225 to homebound elderly. To assist families who are caring for ill relatives, homemaker service hours were extended. A second program for minor home repair for the elderly was established which included a seasonal maintenance component.

PROGRAM & SERVICE SITES OPERATED BY OFFICE ON AGING GRANTEES

Fiscal Year 1985

Nutrition Service Sites	
Nutrition Supportive Service Sites	59
Senior Centers with Nutrition Sites	13
Day Care Programs with Nutrition Sites	5
Total	**77**
Other Programs	
Advocacy / Ombudsman	4
Health Services	3
Legal Services	2
Minor Home Repairs	2
Outreach*	1
Transportation	2
Total	**14**

*Although there is only one program whose primary focus is outreach, it is also a component within the nutrition supportive services program, senior centers and case assessment/case management programs.

Source: D.C. Office on Aging

In fiscal year 1985, 19,655 persons, 19 percent of the total District elderly population, was served by the Office on Aging and its grantees. Some 2,911 persons were new first-time participants in fiscal year 1985. The service recipients' average age was 74 years; two-thirds were minority women and 50 percent of the recipients lived alone.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING SERVICES FROM THE OFFICE ON AGING AND ITS GRANTEES

	Fiscal Year			
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
In-Home Support*	4,945	7,851	8,015	8,680
Home Delivered Meals	2,329	2,209	2,272	2,302
Case Assessment & Management	688	800	1,151	1,781
Senior Citizen Center Participants	3,500	5,595	7,133	9,821
Geriatric Day Care/Day Treatment Participants	484	319	333	399
Congregate Meals	8,108	8,370	8,212	8,422
Washington Elderly & Handicapped Transport Service	4,517	863	1,104	1,126
Washington Seniors Wellness Center**	-	-	382	777
Unduplicated Count of Persons Served	10,889	18,551	19,655	21,000

UNITS OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE OFFICE ON AGING AND ITS GRANTEES

	Fiscal Year			
	*1983****	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
In-Home Support*	71,069	90,157	93,877	98,595
Home Delivered Meals	175,024	233,097	257,225	268,395
Case Assessment & Management	14,284	18,819	20,461	24,156
Senior Citizen Centers	670,658	1,061,467	1,088,049	1,109,810
Geriatric Day Care and Day Treatment	34,652	33,254	33,835	36,309
Congregate Meals	629,344	672,907	821,517	862,592
Washington Elderly & Handicapped Transport Service	54,760	92,208	139,470	140,259
Washington Seniors Wellness Center**	-	-	5,328	36,548

* In-home support includes homemaker, home health aide, visiting nurse and telephone reassurance services.
** New program in 1985.
***First year implementation of Client Service Information System, therefore FY 1983 only may include some duplicate count of individuals making the units of service higher in day care.

Source: D.C. Office on Aging

Services to Latino Residents

The Washington region has experienced a significant growth in the Latino population. The presence of these newcomers reflects in part the fact that Latino individuals and families are fleeing unrest in Central and South America and finding refuge in the District of Columbia. Although there is no current official estimate of the number of these new residents in the District of Columbia, births, public school enrollment and the number of District residents who became U.S. citizens are measures of growth in the number of Latino District residents. Unofficial estimates of the Latino population vary widely, with some being as high as four times the number reported in the 1980 census, which was 17,777 residents of Spanish origin. In 1985, some 771 District residents of Latino origin became U.S. citizens and some 637 babies were born in 1984 to Latino District residents.

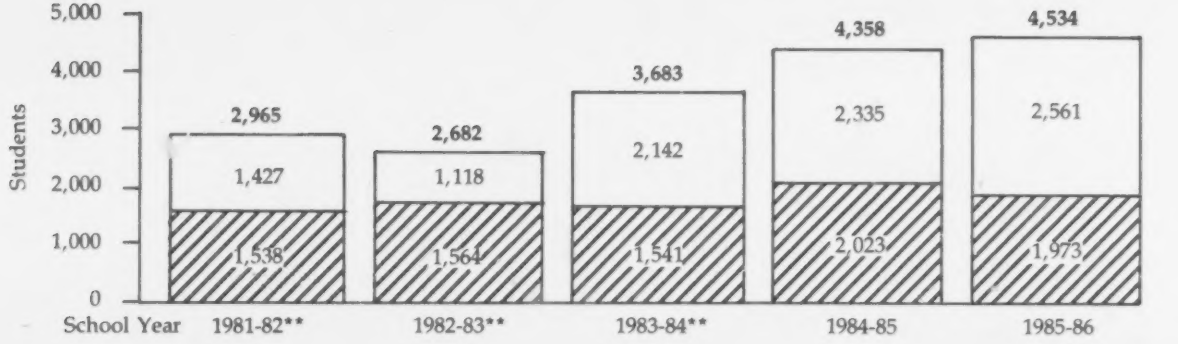
The D.C. Office on Latino Affairs, OLA, was established in 1976 by D.C. Law 1-86, *The District of Columbia Latino Community Development Act*. OLA is responsible for ensuring the Latino community's access to District government sponsored programs. Because language can be one of the first barriers to effective service delivery, OLA places high priority on increasing the District government's bilingual capability. To ensure compliance with the District statutory requirement that all issuances essential to obtaining District government services be printed in both English and Spanish, OLA provides translation services to District government agencies. OLA seeks to identify areas of need for service or service improvement and brings them to the attention of the Mayor and the Commission on Latino Community Development, with suggestions for meeting such needs.

The Commission on Latino Community Development was also established in 1976 by D.C. Law 1-86. The Commission advises the Mayor, the Director of OLA, the Council of the District of Columbia and the public on the views and needs of the Latino community in the District of Columbia. The Commission was active in sponsoring briefings on the plight of Central American refugees. Public briefings were held on Capitol Hill in 1985 and before the Council of the District of Columbia in 1986. In addition, the Commission sponsored a conference on Latino Youth Leadership designed to enhance the leadership capabilities of District Latino youth and encourage them to participate in community and city-wide issues affecting Latinos.

A core of fifteen Latino community-based organizations receive District government funds to implement programs sensitive to the Spanish language and the Latino culture. These organizations provide such services as day care, education, employment and training, physical and mental health, housing assistance, legal counseling and social services.

On March 26, 1985, the Mayor and representatives of the District's Latino community met to discuss ways to address the needs and concerns of the District's Latino community. At the request of the Mayor, representatives of the Latino community prepared a report entitled "The Latino Community Agenda." The agenda contained 130 specific concerns and requests for District government assistance. Available government resources have been committed to projects which address the needs of Latinos and additional funds have been requested by the Mayor in the 1987 budget submission to expand human support services, economic development activities, public safety and criminal justice services for Latinos. With respect to the agencies not under his control, the Mayor asked for and received commitments from the public school system, D.C. General Hospital and other independent agencies to work with representatives of the Latino community to address the needs and concerns of Latino residents.

LATINO ENROLLMENT IN D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS*



* Includes only foreign born Latinos.
**Note revision of data published in 1985 *INDICES*.

Sources: D.C. Office on Latino Affairs
D.C. Public Schools

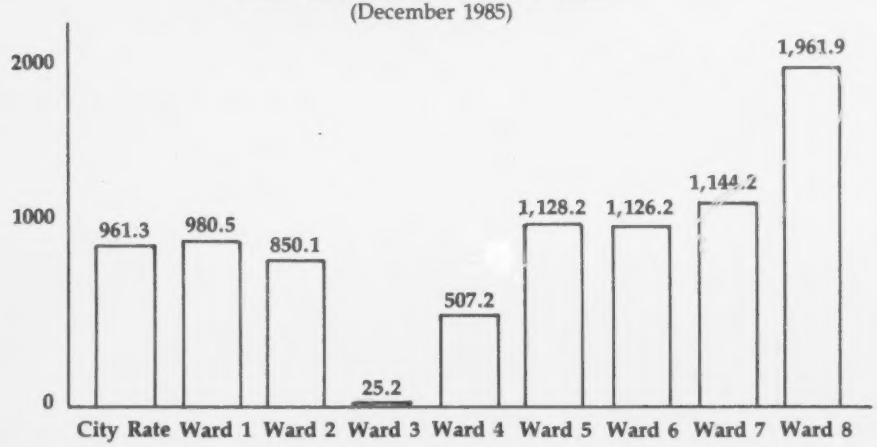
Food Stamps

The District government's Department of Human Services administers the federally funded Food Stamp Program. This program, which is the largest of several food and nutrition programs operated in the District of Columbia, is designed to ensure that indigent children and families have a proper diet. The average monthly caseload in fiscal year 1985 was 73,822. Program recipients have declined in recent years due to federal eligibility changes. Over the period 1982 through 1985, the number of Food Stamp beneficiaries decreased by 20 percent.

In fiscal year 1985, $39.6 million of Food Stamp coupons were distributed to District residents. This expenditure amounts to an average monthly allotment of $109 per household.

As of December 1985, there were 60,261 Food Stamp recipients. This means that there were 961 Food Stamp recipients for every 10,000 persons in the population. The ward distribution of Food Stamp recipients shows that Ward 3 had the lowest utilization of Food Stamps and Ward 8 had the highest ratio of Food Stamp participants.

FOOD STAMP RECIPIENTS
PER 10,000 POPULATION BY WARD
(December 1985)



FOOD STAMP PROGRAM RECIPIENTS

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Average Monthly Recipients	92,498	89,802	82,334	73,822	73,200
Total Value of Food Stamps Distributed to District Residents (In Millions)	$44.6	$46.3	$42.5	$39.6	$38.4

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Nutrition Programs

The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children, WIC, provides nutritious food supplements and health care servics to improve the health and nutritional status of high risk pregnant, breast-feeding and postpartum women for six months, and infants and children up to the age of five years. All services provided are based on the recommendation of a health care professional. Food supplements are provided in the form of food vouchers, which low income participants use to purchase specific types and quantities of foods such as whole milk and infant formula. WIC services are provided as an adjunct to ongoing health care and include instruction in basic nutrition and health care. The program began in June 1981 and served 11,947 persons in 1982, the first full year of operation. In 1985, almost 18,000 women, infants and children were provided WIC services. The 1985 caseload is slightly smaller than in the previous year due primarily to a change in caseload management. The program now addresses the highest risk individuals i.e., pregnant teenagers and low birth weight babies. WIC eligibles at lesser risk were referred to the Commodity Supplemental Food Program.

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program provides monthly food packages to low income pregnant, postpartum and breast-feeding women and to infants and children up to the age of six. These food packages are supplied by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A major component of this program is nutrition education. Information is provided to program participants through one-on-one counseling and group sessions.

NUTRITION PROGRAM RECIPIENTS

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
WIC Program*						
Women	356	3,980	5,415	5,225	4,679	5,035
Infants	316	4,038	6,617	6,832	6,777	7,404
Children	291	3,929	5,935	6,892	6,398	5,785
Total Unduplicated Recipients	**963**	**11,947**	**17,967**	**18,949**	**17,854**	**18,224**
Commodity Supplemental Food Recipients	7,789	7,579	7,100	7,050	7,124	8,000

*The statistics have been modified to reflect an unduplicated count of WIC recipients.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Child Day Care

Many working parents rely on child day care. To ensure the safety of children in day care, the *Child Development Facilities Regulation*, D.C. Regulation 74-34, as amended, requires day care providers to meet sanitation, staffing, nutrition and programming standards. The enforcement of this law is the responsibility of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs. In fiscal year 1985, 280 day care homes and 290 day care centers were licensed. During 1985, 15,816 places were available for infants and children in these day care settings.

The District subsidizes day care services for the indigent and working poor. Eligibility for day care subsidy varies by income and family size, as does the individual's contribution to the service. In fiscal year 1985, there were 5,948 subsidized day care arrangements, over one-third of all licensed capacity. The level of subsidy has been maintained by an increase in District appropriations, despite federal block grant cutbacks. In fiscal year 1986, $15 million in District funds have been appropriated for child day care. The Department of Human Services administers the subsidized day care program, paying a subsidy for day care center services of $15.50 for a full day of care for infants and $13.50 a day for pre-school children aged 2 to 6 years. In addition, the Department of Human Services subsidizes before and after school care for working parents; the subsidy for this type of day care was $6.50 in fiscal year 1985.

LICENSED DAY CARE FACILITIES

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Licensed Homes	214	213	260	280	310
Licensed Centers	256	267	272	290	310
Slots in Licensed Homes	856	852	1,040	1,260	1,395
Slots in Licensed Centers	13,782	14,697	14,444	14,556	15,156
Total Slots	**14,638**	**15,549**	**15,484**	**15,816**	**16,551**

SUBSIDIZED DAY CARE

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Subsidized Day Care Slots	5,438	5,280	5,603	5,948	6,512
Average Monthly Use	4,694	4,890	5,435	5,831	6,200

Sources: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
D.C. Department of Human Services

Child & Dependent Care Tax Credit

Child and dependent care credits are being claimed on an increasing number of District tax returns. In 1981, 15,599 returns claimed $1.5 million in child care credits. In 1984, 28,837 returns claimed $4.2 million for child and dependent care credits. This is an 85 percent increase since 1981 in returns claiming child and dependent care credit, and a 175 percent increase in the amount of tax credits claimed. In contrast to this upward trend, a decreasing number of child care credits are being claimed on federal income tax returns by District residents. In 1981, 20,421 returns claimed $6.6 million in child care credits, three percent more than the number of federal returns with child and dependent care credit claimed in 1983. Although there has been a slight decrease, since 1981, in the number of federal tax returns filed by District residents with child and dependent care credits claimed, the average credit per federal tax return has risen, from 1981 to 1983, by 15.5 percent to a level of $383.

This child and dependent care credit is available to taxpayers who are gainfully employed. The taxpayer may include expenses for household services or programs outside the home for dependents under the age of 15 or any physically or mentally handicapped person who is claimed as a dependent. Expenses of up to $2,400 for a single dependent may be claimed so long as the services are related to employment of the taxpayer. The credit is equal to 30 percent of the day care expenditure for taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes of $10,000 and 20 percent for taxpayers with adjusted gross income of over $28,000 on federal tax returns. District residents may claim on their District tax return 30 percent of the credit they were allowed on their federal tax return.

CHILD & DEPENDENT CARE CREDIT CLAIMED BY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENTS ON INCOME TAX RETURNS

	Calendar Year			
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
On D.C. Tax Returns				
Number Of District Tax Returns With Credit Claimed	15,599	17,984	24,728	28,837
Credit Claimed On District Tax Returns (000s)	$1,514	$2,258	$3,212	$4,239
Average Credit Per District Tax Return	$97	$126	$130	$147
On Federal Returns				
Number Of Federal Tax Returns With Credits Claimed By District Residents	20,421	16,338	19,857	NA
Credit Claimed on Federal Tax Returns (000s)	$6,633	$4,479	$7,608	NA
Average Credit Per Federal Tax Return	$325	$274	$383	NA

Sources: D.C. Department of Finance & Revenue
U.S. Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Statistical Division

Services for Vulnerable Children

The Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Act, D.C. Law 2-22, as amended by the *Child Abuse Reform Act of 1984*, D.C. Law 5-196, is a far-reaching statute designed to protect children from abuse, neglect and exploitation. The District government operates a twenty-four hour, seven day a week child protective services unit in the Department of Human Services, which responds to reports of child abuse, neglect and exploitation. The District government is empowered to remove children from their parents, guardians or other significant persons, where there is evidence of substantial danger to the life or well-being of the child.

The Department of Human Services' Child Protective Services Unit investigates all reports received regarding child abuse and neglect. In the course of the investigation, the unit determines the number of children in the family at risk and either substantiates or refutes the report of abuse or neglect. From 1982 to 1985, the number of child abuse and neglect reports declined. However, the number of substantiated cases of abuse and neglect has risen.

A ward distribution of the child abuse and neglect reports shows that the reports are almost evenly distributed throughout five of the eight wards, with Ward 3 having the lowest incidence and Ward 8 having the highest incidence. The ward with the highest incidence of reports are those where there are high rates of unemployment and poverty.

When children must be removed from their homes because of abuse or neglect, the Department of Human Services places the children with foster families, in group homes or residential treatment facilities. The District pays for total support of these children during the period they are in protective custody.

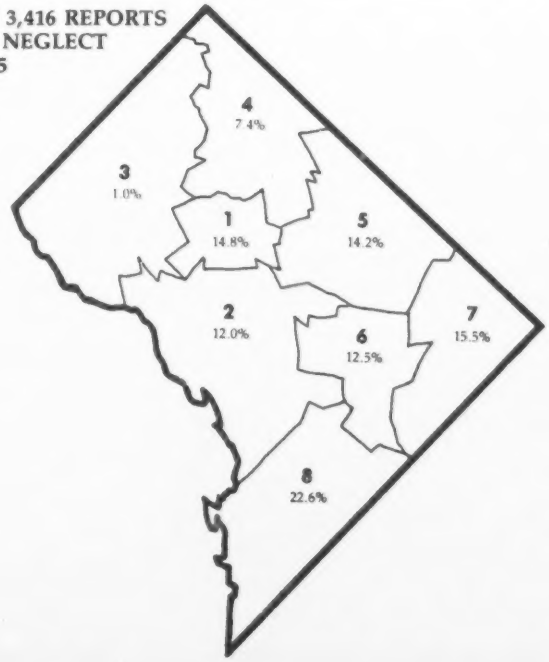
CHILD PROTECTION REGISTER
REPORTS INVESTIGATED AND SUBSTANTIATED

	Fiscal Year			
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Abuse Reports				
Families	888	832	722	661
Children in Families	1,133*	1,136*	1,854*	876
Abuse Reports Substantiated				
Children in Families	295	324	282	446
Neglect Reports				
Families	2,209	2,875	2,760	2,745
Children in Families	4,306*	5,494*	5,249*	5,094
Neglect Reports Substantiated				
Children in Families	1,357	1,818	1,493	1,628
Abuse & Neglect Reports Substantiated				
Children in Families	65	81	37	16

*Note revision in data published in 1985 edition of *INDICES*.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF 3,416 REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT BY WARD, 1985



Foster Care

For children in need of protective custody, but not in need of institutional care, the District government arranges for placements in foster care homes. It is the policy of the District government to move children in foster care back to their natural families or into adoption within two years. For those children who reach the age of 18 while in protective custody, the District's policy is to assist them to become independent.

In fiscal year 1985, 613 children entered foster care. The primary reasons were that either the child was left without adult supervision or because there was an incidence of child abuse. In fiscal year 1985, foster care expenditures by the District government were approximately $8.4 million, of which $7 million was from District appropriations and $1.4 million was from federal and other reimbursements.

In fiscal year 1985, 609 children left foster care, with 47 percent returning to their parents and 16 percent to other relatives. Some 13 percent were youth 18 years or older who achieved independence. Final adoption decrees were approved by the court for 72 children. Of these adopted children, 69 were adoptions where the children will continue to be subsidized by the District until age 18. The total caseload of subsidized adoptions at the end of fiscal year 1984 was 384 children.

FOSTER CARE

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Average Monthly Foster Care Caseload	2,307	2,840	2,319	2,234	2,285	2,197

ADOPTIONS

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Final Adoption Decrees	132	59	85	66	72	80
Children Placed on Subsidized Adoptions	50	54	74	59	69	80
Total Children on Subsidized Adoptions	NA	219	285	365	384	450

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR CHILDREN ENTERING FOSTER CARE

	Fiscal Year	
	1984	*1985*
Total Children	**669**	**613**
Left without adult supervision	17.3%	13.7%
Abuse of child	11.8	17.1
Parent with emotional problems	9.9	8.2
Parent is substance abuser	8.8	9.6
Child abandoned	8.2	7.2
Lack of parental skills	7.3	4.7
Parent diagnosed as mentally ill	6.9	8.2
Homeless	5.2	5.5
Parents physically ill	3.9	2.1
Parents deceased	3.3	2.3
Unable to control child	2.1	2.3
Relinquished child	1.9	3.1
Unable to provide	1.6	2.4
Other	11.8	13.6
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR CHILDREN LEAVING FOSTER CARE

	Fiscal Year	
	1984	*1985*
Total Children	**612**	**609**
Return to parents	43.0%	47.2%
Custody to other relatives	24.3	15.8
Independence achieved	15.7	13.0
Adoption finalized	7.2	11.9
Other	9.8	12.1
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Vital Statistics — Births

Vital statistics are derived from birth and death certificates. Information about the age of mothers, their marital status, and the weight of the babies is critical in allocating public resources for infant care, health care and family planning. In each of the last five years, over 9,000 infants were born to residents of the District. Some 80 percent of the mothers was over the age of 20 years and fewer than 50 percent was married. The percentage of teenage mothers has steadily decreased from approximately 21 percent in 1981 to 17.8 percent in 1985.

The Mayor's Advisory Board on Maternal and Infant Health was established in 1980 to examine the issues of the health status of mothers and their infants. This Board has been instrumental in conducting research, issuing reports and undertaking collaborative projects. In addition, the Board has focused media attention on the problems of teenage pregnancy and the prevention of low birth weight babies. A one year pilot initiative in 1984 by the Mayor's Blue Ribbon Panel on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention was a study of the problems of teenage pregnancy in the District of Columbia. After gathering community input from high school students, their parents and teachers, the Blue Ribbon Panel developed a series of recommendations on ways to improve prenatal care, and further decrease teenage pregnancy. A major recommendation was that the Mayor create in the Executive Office of the Mayor an Office of Special Assistant on Infant Mortality and Teenage Pregnancy. This office is to be established in 1986. Other recommendations resulted in the establishment of a program called Ministers in Partnership. This group of religious leaders will try and focus the community's attention on the theme of teenage responsibility.

The Better Babies program, a pilot project, is operational in nine census tracts with a high incidence of infant mortality. This outreach program attempts to link pregnant women including teenagers with health and social services and provides interventions early in the pregnancy. Funded by the Ford and other foundations and District government, with data analysis by the National Institutes of Health, this project will provide over time, information about the relationship of early intervention and the reduction of low birth weight babies, a major cause of infant mortality.

ANNUAL INFANT BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1985*	*1985*
Live Births	9,332	9,378	9,524	9,549	9,840
Married Mothers	41.2%	43.3%	42.6%	41.6%	41.7%
Unmarried Mothers	58.8	56.7	57.4	58.4	58.3
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Teenage Mothers	20.9%	19.7%	18.8%	18.3%	17.8%
Percent Low Birth Weight Babies	12.9%	12.9%	14.7%	12.8%	13.2%
Infant Deaths	211	190	173	202	204
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	22.6	20.3	18.2	21.2	20.7

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistical Division

Health Status Measures

An average of 6,500 District residents have died in each of the last four years. In 1984, resident deaths totalled 6,691. The causes of death in the District roughly parallel those of the nation; with the exceptions of death caused by heart disease, cancer, chronic liver disease, and influenza/pneumonia deaths which occur more frequently in the District than in the nation. These are crude death rates which do not capture differences in the death rates for age, race and sex.

New cases of tuberculosis have steadily declined over the last six years. In 1985, 167 new TB cases were reported to the Department of Human Services, the lowest level ever recorded. There were 16,534 new venereal disease cases reported.

The reporting of AIDS cases became mandatory in the District of Columbia in July 1983. The number of District resident AIDS cases reported to the D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission on Public Health in 1985 was 180 cases and 80 AIDS deaths of District residents.

NEW CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES RECORDED

	Calendar Year					
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Tuberculosis	341	239	228	202	189	167
Venereal Disease	17,970	14,963	15,556	16,703	15,773	16,534
AIDS*	NA	1	6	35	97	180

DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY SELECTED CAUSES

	Heart Disease	*Cancer*	*Cerebro-vascular*	*Accidents*	*Pulmonary*	*Influenza/ Pneumonia*	*Diabetes*	*Chronic Liver*	*Athero-sclerosis*	*Suicide*	*Perinatal*
1984 D.C.	349.0	245.8	65.4	39.4	24.6	28.4	16.3	26.3	12.3	8.6	21.2
1984 U.S.**	324.4	191.6	65.6	40.1	29.8	25.0	15.6	11.3	10.4	12.3	8.0

* By calendar year of diagnosis.
**Provisional.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Forensic Investigation

The Office of Chief Medical Examiner, OCME, is mandated by Public Law 91-358 to investigate all homicides, suicides, accidental and drug-related deaths and all medically unattended deaths. An average of 3,000 deaths a year are reported to and investigated by the OCME, in conjunction with the Homicide Branch of the Metropolitan Police Department. About 1,000 cases per year require medical-legal autopsy to accurately determine the cause and manner of death. In other cases of unattended death, death from natural causes can be established through investigation and examination, without autopsy. When OCME investigates, the medical examiners issue the death certificate. When deaths are reported but the causes of death are natural and require no investigation, OCME waives jurisdiction and the attending physician signs the death certificate. All cremations conducted in the District of Columbia must first be approved by the D.C. Medical Examiner's Office.

Where autopsies were performed in 1985, slightly more than one-third of all deaths were found to be of natural causes. Over the last four years, deaths caused by homicide or suicide have decreased; however, deaths due to narcotics overdoses have increased.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS' INVESTIGATIONS OF CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATHS

	Calendar Year			
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Medical Examiner Investigations/Deaths Certified*	2,079	1,799	1,831	1,772
Cases Reported, Jurisdiction Waived	963	1,098	1,379	1,509
Total Cases Reported and Investigated	**3,042**	**2,897**	**3,210**	**3,281**
Request for Cremations Approved	1,327	1,314	1,438	1,626
Total Medical Examiner Cases	**4,369**	**4,211**	**4,648**	**4,907**
Autopsies				
Natural Causes	323	298	359	462
Homicides	220	194	183	156
Suicides	90	85	75	67
Home and Occupational Accidents	227	142	126	156
Traffic Accidents	70	100	108	98
Narcotics	100	69	140	144
Undetermined	62	52	41	43
Total Autopsies	**1,092**	**940**	**1,032**	**1,126**

*Autopsies are a subset of total investigations.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Public and Private Hospitals

The District is the center of a major hospital network with 12 acute care public and private hospitals. Four of these hospitals are affiliated with medical schools — D.C. General Hospital, Howard University, Georgetown University and George Washington University; nearly all of the hospitals have students in training. In addition, there is a private psychiatric hospital and the federally operated Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the mentally ill. The bed capacity of these facilities is substantial and the range of services offered is comprehensive. The District regulates hospitals through local licensure requirements, state health planning laws and Medicaid certification.

The cost of District hospital care is high compared with that of the rest of the nation. Based on data in the American Hospital Association, *1985 Hospital Statistics*, the District ranked third among states in the nation with an average daily hospital cost of $581. Alaska was first in hospital cost at $631 per day and California was second at $603 a day; the national average was $411. Factoring the length of stay into the cost equation results in the District having the highest cost per hospital admission in the nation in 1983. The District's admission costs were $4,675 compared to a United States average of $2,995. The high cost of health care impacts on government expenditures for health insurance programs for employees and indigents. A total of $134 million was spent in fiscal 1985 in District hospitals for inpatient care of Medicaid patients.

BEDS IN OPERATION*
December 1985

Medical/Surgical	3,308
Nursery	475
Psychiatric	410
Pediatrics	365
Obstetrics/GYN	328
Intensive & Coronary Care	264
Alcohol	62
Total	**5,212**

HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Calendar Year 1984

Total Hospital Expenditures (000s)	$1,346,484
Full Time Equivalent Hospital Employees	30,013
Full Time Equivalent Trainees	1,855

*Excludes federal hospitals.

Sources: American Hospital Association
Department of Human Services

HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Hospital Beds in Operation in the District of Columbia

As of December 1985, there were 5,212 inpatient hospital beds in operation in the District of Columbia. These beds were in thirteen hospitals, eleven of which are nonprofit institutions, one is a proprietary psychiatric inpatient treatment facility and one is a public general hospital. The majority of beds were operated in medical/surgical service. Nursery bassinets and psychiatric beds account for the next largest numbers of beds in operation.

Excluded from this bed count are federal institutions. Federal hospitals are not subject to District licensure or the state health planning process certificate of need law requirements. These facilities include the Walter Reed Army Hospital, the Veterans Administration Hospital and Saint Elizabeths Hospital, which is an inpatient psychiatric institution.

HOSPITAL BEDS*
December 1985

	Medical/ Surgical	*Intensive Care*	*Coronary Care*	*Obstetrics Gynecology***	*Pediatrics*	*Bassinets Neonatal****	*Bassinets Normal*	*Psychiatric*	*Alcohol*	***Total Beds***
Capitol Hill	234	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**250**
Children's	-	-	-	-	227	36	0	-	-	**263**
Columbia	75	4	-	75	-	35	48	-	-	**237**
D.C. General	314	16	6	36	34	32	25	-	-	**463**
George Washington	408	16	8	37	-	18	38	34	-	**559**
Georgetown University	360	38	19	37	36	32	24	17	-	**563**
Greater Southeast	356	8	8	28	30	20	24	20	-	**494**
Hadley	67	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**72**
Howard University	357	31	4	30	30	25	10	26	-	**513**
Providence	269	12	-	23	-	6	20	20	40	**390**
Psychiatric Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	-	**201**
Sibley	291	13	-	24	8	-	24	26	-	**386**
Washington Center	577	46	14	38	-	21	37	66	22	**821**
Total	**3,308**	**205**	**59**	**328**	**365**	**225**	**250**	**410**	**62**	**5,212**

* Excludes all federal hospitals.
** Includes OB/GYN Swing Beds.
***Includes neonatal intensive and neonatal intermediate care beds.

Source: Metropolitan Washington Area Council of Health Planning Agencies, *Metropolitan Washington Hospital Utilization Report*, December 1985

Public General Hospital

D.C. General Hospital is the only public, acute care general hospital in the District of Columbia. Its mission is to serve all residents who seek medical care, regardless of their ability to pay. The Hospital is governed, as provided for in Public Law 1-134, by a commission appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council of the District of Columbia. The Hospital is administered by an executive director, who is selected by the D.C. General Hospital Commission. The Hospital provides a full range of inpatient, outpatient and emergency services. It is also a teaching hospital affiliated with Howard and Georgetown University Medical Schools.

Inpatient admissions increased during 1982 and 1983 at D.C. General Hospital. However, inpatient admissions have stabilized in 1984 and 1985. The length of patient stay at the Hospital decreased, which resulted in the number of patient days being lower in 1984 and 1985 than in the previous two years. The average occupancy level has varied over the years due to changes in the number of beds in operation.

Newborn admissions continue to increase and the average length of stay of newborns continues to rise. This trend reflects the fact that the number of infants born prematurely and with low birth weight is on the increase at D.C. General Hospital. Together these patterns of service utilization result in a high level of nursery occupancy in 1985.

Emergency room and outpatient visits have remained at over 200,000 visits a year, for the last three years at D.C. General Hospital. The public hospital has the busiest emergency room of any hospital in the District of Columbia. To ensure that emergency room capacity is available for cases of true emergency, the Hospital requested funds for the development of a new ambulatory care center. This $14 million capital improvement project is slated to begin in 1986 with a completion date in 1989.

Other initiatives of the Hospital include establishing a 20-bed unit in 1986 for treatment of persons who use the dangerous drug, PCP. D.C. General Hospital's contract with Saint Elizabeths Hospital to provide inpatient medical/surgical care to psychiatric patients was renewed in 1985. The public general hospital has also been active in the local Health Care Project for the Homeless, funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Pew Memorial Trust.

In fiscal year 1985, D.C. General Hospital spent $94.8 million. Of this expenditure, 48 percent was paid by District government appropriations. The other 52 percent of the funds was obtained through billings to and collections from third party payers, including government reimbursements from the Medicare and Medicaid programs. A new billing system was instituted in 1985, whereby the District government's contribution is based on a per patient reimbursement. Through this new system, the Hospital and District government will begin to identify those patients who are uninsured and require public subsidy.

The Hospital and the District Budget Office are developing modifications to the billing system. This new system is expected to be implemented in fiscal year 1987. The Hospital will bill the District government for patient care services provided to patients who are indigent or wards of the District. This process will enable the Hospital and the District to identify those patients who are uninsured and the payment to the Hospital will be volume sensitive instead of the current fixed subsidy.

Source: D.C. General Hospital

D.C. GENERAL HOSPITAL OPERATING STATISTICS

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Average Beds in Operation	404	433	452	421	417
Admissions, Excluding Newborns	10,519	12,371	12,755	12,520	13,117
Patient Days, Excluding Newborns	118,210	122,803	113,262	109,441	110,995
Average Occupancy Rate, Excluding Newborns	80%	77%	68%	71%	73%
Bassinets	57	57	57	57	57
Admissions of Newborns	1,593	1,770	1,829	1,971	1,973
Newborn Days	13,474	15,017	13,930	15,705	15,800
Newborn Occupancy Rate	65%	72%	67%	76%	76%
Deliveries of Newborns	1,597	1,779	1,851	1,971	1,990
Emergency Room Visits	79,250	84,732	82,564	82,353	81,000
Outpatient Visits	109,994	120,450	120,656	122,103	121,000
Total Expenditures*	**$75,799**	**$84,271**	**$90,029**	**$94,751**	**$102,294**
D.C. Contribution	41.4%	46.4%	47.9%	48.0%	47.3%

*Expenditures reported on an audited basis, according to generally accepted accounting principles.

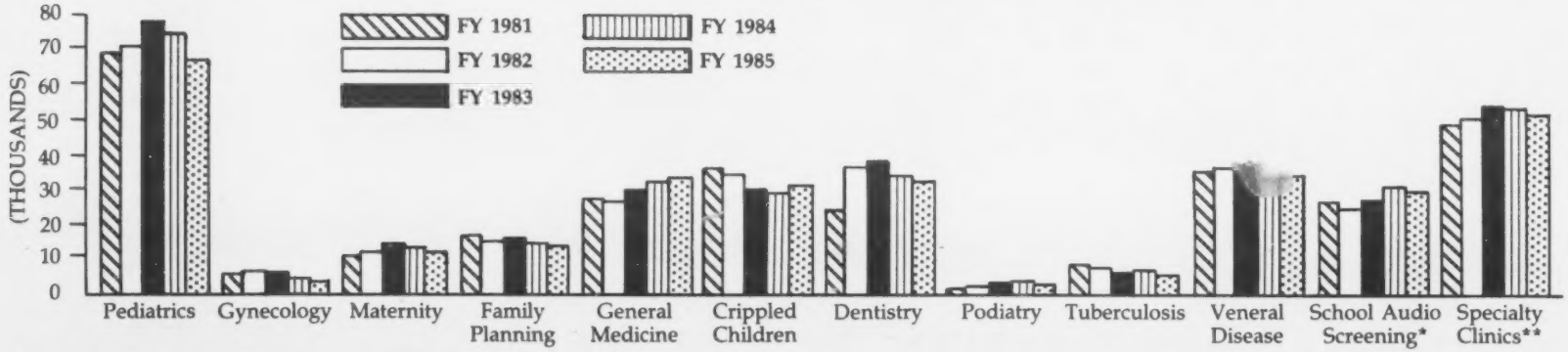
Source: D.C. General Hospital

Public Health Clinic Visits

The Department of Human Services operates a network of 21 health clinics, which offer a range of medical, dental and specialty services. Located throughout the District of Columbia, these facilities are concentrated in areas where people of the lowest income levels live. Utilization in fiscal year 1985 was slightly lower than the previous year, particularly in pediatrics, maternity and specialty clinics. An unduplicated count of clients served by neighborhood clinics, maternal and child health clinics and the Crippled Children's Unit shows that these clinics served 61,373 persons in fiscal year 1985. Excluded from the count of persons served are those afflicted with communicable diseases such as venereal disease and tuberculosis, and school health services recipients. They are excluded because these services are rendered free of charge.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CLINIC SERVICES

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Type of Service						
Pediatrics	69,741	70,810	78,508	75,730	67,142	70,000
Gynecology	5,998	6,801	6,109	5,752	5,663	5,800
Maternity	11,961	13,047	14,523	13,680	12,516	13,000
Family Planning	17,356	15,345	16,682	15,283	14,697	15,000
General Medicine	27,821	27,202	30,252	31,753	32,134	33,000
Crippled Children	36,499	33,652	30,145	29,827	30,456	31,000
Dentistry	23,836	36,341	38,368	33,771	33,300	34,000
Podiatry	3,348	4,094	4,661	4,489	4,428	4,500
Tuberculosis	8,281	7,241	6,476	6,664	6,396	6,500
Venereal Disease	35,414	36,270	36,706	32,993	33,297	34,000
School Audio Screening*	27,179	25,735	27,289	31,527	30,203	31,000
Specialty Clinics**	48,919	51,858	53,876	53,305	52,606	53,000
Total	**316,353**	**328,396**	**343,595**	**334,774**	**322,838**	**330,800**



* Excludes audiological screenings.
**Includes allergy, cardiology, dermatology, eye, speech and hearing clinic services.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services

The Department of Human Services provides a wide range of alcohol and drug abuse services through 13 alcohol programs, nine of which are outpatient, and 11 drug programs, all of which are outpatient. The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration contracts for most inpatient services and some outpatient treatment service capacity. Prior to August 1984, the Rehabilitation Center for Alcoholics, RCA, was the primary alcohol inpatient facility. Karrick Hall located on the grounds of D.C. General Hospital replaced the RCA facility. In April 1985, the Comprehensive Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Center, CADAC, located on the grounds of Saint Elizabeths Hospital was transferred by the federal government to the District government.

INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Inpatient Services						
ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION						
Bed Capacity Men	66	51	51	51	48	41
Bed Capacity Women	0	12	12	12	12	12
Admissions	5,324	3,715	3,739	4,683	3,923	4,000
Discharges	5,337	3,733	3,735	4,402	3,868	3,967
Average daily census	38	29	30	29	33	34
ALCOHOL TREATMENT						
Bed Capacity						
RCA/Karrick Hall*	350	300	250	73	73	96
CADAC	89	89	89	89	60	60
Mary Herring Home	57	57	57	57	57	57
Total	**496**	**446**	**396**	**219**	**190**	**213**
Average daily census	384	546	243	169	181	114
Outpatient Services						
ALCOHOL CLIENTS						
Admissions	350	300	250	73	412	348
Discharges	89	89	89	89	403	231
Caseload end of the year	57	57	57	57	144	150
Alcohol visits	28,263	28,198	17,225	11,036	8,398	9,000
DRUG ABUSE CLIENTS						
Admissions	2,443	3,224	2,837	2,994	3,907	4,975
Discharges	2,452	2,735	2,943	2,606	3,117	2,700
Caseload end of year	1,973	2,256	2,136	1,761	2,056	2,400
Drug visits**	549,727	551,153	586,918	517,567	620,923	628,000

* Includes alcoholics and polydrug users.
**The number of drug visits reflects the daily methadone dosage that clients receive.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration

Mental Health Services

The Department of Human Services Mental Health Services Administration, MHSA, operates two comprehensive outpatient clinics, known as Community Mental Health Centers, CMHCs. These centers were formerly known as CMHC areas A, B and C. A and B were merged to become the North CMHC. Area C became the South CMHC. Saint Elizabeths Hospital operates another outpatient center known as Area D.

The CMHCs offer a range of services from outreach and diagnostic counseling to verbal therapy and comprehensive day treatment programs. MHSA also operates a crisis resolution unit and two schools for emotionally disturbed children. In fiscal year 1985, the MHSA provided more than 100,000 visits to 5,633 unduplicated clients.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

	Fiscal Year					
	1983		*1984*		*1985*	
	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults
North CMHC						
Caseload as of September	380	1,543	455	1,617	439	1,551
Admissions	210	757	298	649	301	698
Terminations	163	683	264	675	303	722
Percent Readmissions	7.0%	22.9%	8.7%	22.8%	8.0%	22.0%
Visits	22,377	59,491	30,079	64,657	24,990	52,763
South CMHC						
Caseload as of September	75	1,301	89	1,232	121	1,152
Admissions	88	1,084	80	950	87	1,017
Terminations	101	951	66	993	68	1,086
Percent Readmissions	5.7%	3.5%	10.0%	31.4%	10.0%	30.0%
Visits	7,702	34,977	8,112	32,572	5,112	35,920
Crisis Resolution Unit						
Admissions	*	2,209	*	2,496	*	1,934
Terminations		2,209		2,496		1,934
Visits		2,719		3,032		3,652
Percent Readmissions		NA		28.0%		28.0%

*The Crisis Unit rarely serves children.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Saint Elizabeths Hospital

Founded in 1852, as the "Government Hospital for the Insane," Saint Elizabeths Hospital later cared for military personnel during the Civil War. The hospital subsequently expanded its role by caring for persons in the federal criminal justice system and District and non-District residents, who were found to be mentally ill. For over a century, the federally-funded Saint Elizabeths Hospital has served the national purpose for which it was founded. It also created special programs designed to help those persons with handicapping conditions such as the Mental Health Program for the Deaf. Over time, Saint Elizabeths Hospital has primarily evolved into the public psychiatric hospital for District residents.

Saint Elizabeths Hospital occupies 336 acres of land in Southeast Washington and has over 104 buildings on its campus. In 1985, it had an operating budget of $127.2 million, 55 percent of which was funded by the District. There were 3,400 employees and 1,600 inpatients.

In October, 1984, the U.S. Congress passed Public Law 98-621, *The Saint Elizabeths Hospital and District of Columbia Mental Health Services Act of 1984*, which provides for the assumption of selected functions, programs and resources of Saint Elizabeths Hospital by the District government. The Mental Health System Reorganization Office was established in the Department of Human Services to plan and implement a comprehensive mental health care system in the District by 1991. The preliminary plan, after significant community input, was submitted to the Council of the District of Columbia and was approved by Public Resolution 6-566. The Mayor sent the preliminary plan to the Congress on April 1, 1986. The legislation contains a formula of decreased federal financial participation in the District's mental health system and increased District appropriations over the six year transition period from 1985 to 1991. This shift is already in evidence in fiscal year 1985. The increase in reimbursements in fiscal year 1983 was attributable to the Hospital's becoming a Medicaid provider.

SOURCES OF FUNDING
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Federal Appropriations	$99.4	$95.7	$82.4	$69.8	$48.6	$41.7
District of Columbia Payment	21.3	22.9	24.7	35.1	55.8	65.4
Other Reimbursements	2.0	5.3	27.4	23.5	22.8	22.0
Total	**$122.7**	**$123.9**	**$134.5**	**$128.4**	**$127.2**	**$129.1**

PERCENT SHARE OF FUNDING

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Federal Appropriations	81.0%	77.2%	61.2%	54.4%	38.2%	32.3%
District of Columbia Payment	17.4	18.5	18.4	27.3	43.9	50.7
Other Reimbursements	1.6	4.3	20.4	18.3	17.9	17.0
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Sources: Mental Health System Reorganization Office
D.C. Department of Human Services

Saint Elizabeths Hospital Operating Statistics

Admissions at Saint Elizabeths Hospital have decreased in recent years, reaching a level of 3,172 admissions in fiscal year 1985. The overwhelming number of admissions for inpatient care are voluntary civil admissions. Only 253 admissions were criminal commitments. More than 54 percent of the admissions are actually readmissions of patients who have previously been hospitalized at Saint Elizabeths.

Due to the introduction of psychotropic drugs and psychosocial and legal reforms in the approach to treatment known as deinstitutionalization, the number of inpatients at Saint Elizabeths Hospital has decreased. In fiscal year 1985, there was an average daily census of 1,543 inpatients. Today, more than half of the patients on the rolls are outpatients.

UTILIZATION OF SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

	Fiscal Year			
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Inpatient				
Civil Admissions*				
New Admissions	1,663	1,613	1,530	1,335
Readmissions	1,751	1,845	1,749	1,584
Criminal Admissions*				
New Admissions	83	103	130	117
Readmissions	111	145	123	136
Total	**3,608**	**3,706**	**3,532**	**3,172**
Percent Admissions by Residence:				
District of Columbia	84.8%	87.6%	88.6%	87.3%
Maryland & Virginia	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.4
Other States	8.8	6.5	5.0	5.8
Foreign	.1	.1	.1	.2
Unknown	.6	.0	.3	.3
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Inpatient Days	606,108	589,981	565,348	563,178
Average Daily Census in the Hospital	1,661	1,616	1,544	1,543
Patients on the Rolls as of End of Year				
Inpatient	1,803	1,807	1,692	1,805
Outpatient	1,485	1,523	1,528	1,425
Area D (outpatient only)	1,254	1,272	1,231	958
Total	**4,542**	**4,602**	**4,451**	**4,188**

*Includes clinic registrations.

Sources: Mental Health System Reorganization Office
D.C. Department of Human Services

In-Home Support Services

In-home support services are provided by the District government to persons who are unable to perform the activities of daily living and, yet, are not ill enough to require hospitalization or nursing home placement. About 80 percent of the recipients of homemaker services are elderly individuals, many of whom live alone. The other 20 percent is families with children where the caregiver in the household is unable to perform the activities of daily living. Most often the disability is temporary, for example, where the caregiver has just been released from the hospital and is recovering from illness or surgery. However, in some families the caregiver has a degenerative disease such as multiple sclerosis and the family will need on-going homemaker assistance. Homemaker and chore aides perform housework, laundry, errands and meal preparation.

Personal care aides take care of bathing, grooming and dressing homebound persons. For the most part, the recipients of these services, which are provided by the Long Term Care Administration of the Department of Human Services, are Medicaid eligible individuals.

Adult protective services are provided to individuals who are victims of abuse, exploitation and neglect. All complaints of such incidents are investigated by the Adult Protective Services Unit of the Department of Human Services. Where abuse, neglect or exploitation is substantiated, appropriate steps are taken to ensure the protection of the vulnerable person.

PERSONS RECEIVING IN-HOME SUPPORT

	Annual Total					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Homemaker	816	794	922	991	1,045	1,100
Chore Aides	754	1,002	1,203	1,394	1,558	1,700
Personal Care	NA	875	1,027	1,055	1,150	1,350

PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR ADULTS

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
New Reports	489	841	601	804	860
Cases Accepted for Ongoing Service	240	394	302	348	370
Cases Assessed and Closed	249	447	299	456	480
Persons Who Received Adult Protective Services	366	555	562	554	600

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Residential Placements

A range of facilities is available to provide for persons who cannot care for themselves. Community residence facilities, CRFs, are one type of group home where room, board and supervision are provided. Residents of these facilities must be ambulatory and mentally aware. For individuals who require professional health care, there are nursing homes that provide medical supervision. Both CRFs and nursing homes are required to be licensed. To ensure the appropriateness of these levels of care, the Department of Human Services has two divisions performing residential placements. The Central Referral Bureau of the Long Term Care Administration in the Commission of Public Health reviews clients' needs for long term care, primarily for the elderly and handicapped adults. The Central Referral Bureau's approval is a prerequisite for public payments for patients in both community residence facilities and in nursing homes. More than 1,457 initial assessments were made in 1985. Some people may have had more than one assessment within the year because of their changing health status.

The Residential Placement Unit in the Commission of Social Services reviews the cases of all children, who are required by court decree to be placed in the least restrictive setting appropriate to their level of functioning. In addition, the unit works with the D.C. Public Schools to meet the needs of those children who cannot be served through the special education programs of the public school system and need to be placed in a residential school setting. The unit oversees the residential placement of more than 200 District children a year.

REVIEWS FOR RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS

	Calendar Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Central Referral Bureau					
Assessments for Community Residence Facilities	1,052	771	743	501	800
Assessments Approved	567	420	427	468	600
Persons Placed	518	412	347	394	500
Assessments for Nursing Care	1,480*	1,418	1,347	1,457	1,500
Assessments Approved	1,428	1,384	1,369	1,457	1,500
Persons Placed	549	623	1,145	618	800

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Residential Placement Unit					
Assessments for Residential Placement of Children	163	200	250	225	306
Children Placed	55	93	121	109	130
Annual Average Child Population in Residential Placement	202	211	214	217	230

*Data for the period March 1982 through December 1982.

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services, Long Term Care Administration
D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission of Social Services

Community Based Residential Facilities

Zoning regulations in the District of Columbia provide for three classes of community based residential facilities, CBRFs. Class A CBRFs include community residential facililty programs for persons who are elderly, mentally ill, mentally retarded, deaf, blind or otherwise handicapped; foster care homes for children and youth who have been abused or neglected; and health care facilities, which provide long term nursing care to the elderly and handicapped. Class A CBRFs with fewer than five residents are permitted as "a matter of right" in all zoning districts. Those housing no more than eight residents are permitted as a "matter of right" in all residential districts, if there are no other CBRFs in the same square or within 1,000 feet in an R-1 zone or 500 feet in other residential zones. Class A CBRFs housing five to fifteen persons, which meet the spacing requirements, are permitted as a "matter of right" in R-5 zones. Otherwise, Board of Zoning Adjustments, BZA, approval is required prior to the opening of a Class A CBRF in a residential neighborhood.

Class B CBRFs are emergency shelters for the homeless. Shelters housing fewer than five persons are permitted as "a matter of right" in all zoning districts. Those proposing to house more than five residents require BZA approval before locating in residential neighborhoods.

Class C CBRFs include three types of facilities: adult rehabilitation homes for individuals under pretrial detention or individuals sentenced under court orders; youth rehabilitation homes for youth who are detained or committed by the court; and substance abuse homes for alcohol and drug abusers. All Class C CBRFs require BZA approval before they can open in residential neighborhoods.

The location of CBRFs on private property is determined by regulations established by the D.C. Zoning Commission. Prior to the summer of 1981, CBRFs were permitted as "a matter of right" only in residential neighborhoods of attached row houses and apartment buildings. Residential facilities could be established in other residential zones only with the prior approval of the BZA. Following public hearings and extensive study, the D.C. Zoning Commission on July 9, 1981 issued Zoning Commission Order 347. The order states that CBRFs should be dispersed as equally as possible around the city and that smaller facilities, approximating the size and characteristics of families, should be encouraged. The order created rules regarding the location of CBRFs in the neighborhoods; existing facilities were not affected by the zoning order.

When a CBRF is not permitted as a matter of right, a public hearing is held, prior to BZA action. Advisory neighborhood commissions and neighbors of the proposed CBRF are sent notices at least forty days prior to the hearing and are invited to testify or submit written testimony on the potential impact of the proposed CBRF on their neighborhood.

Many of the Class A CBRFs are licensed by the D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs. For licensure purposes, those facilities which care for the elderly, mentally ill, mentally retarded and the physically handicapped are licensed as community residence facilities. Health care facilities covered by the zoning order are for the purposes of licensure called skilled and intermediate care facilities. In addition to licensure certain CBRFs are also certified under Medicaid.

Many CBRFs aid the District government in responding to legal requirements mandating residential placement for persons who are in the care of the government. The majority of government operated/contracted CBRFs are under the auspices of the D.C. Department of Human Services. A few facililties are operated/contracted by the D.C. Office on Aging and the D.C. Department of Corrections. Other CBRFs are private operations and have no financial relationship with the District of Columbia government. The Medicaid program pays for the care of residents of Medicaid certified nursing homes and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. The federal government's Supplemental Security Income, SSI, program supplemented by the District government, pays for the residential care of many CBRF residents in Class A facilities.

Community Based Residence Facilities, *continued*

An Office of the Coordinator for Community Based Residential Facilities was established in November 1984 in the Office of the City Administrator to collect, maintain and disseminate information on CBRFs. Through a policy group, the office coordinates those agencies which regulate CBRFs and those which use CBRFs for client placements, so as to maintain the CBRF inventory and plan for additional capacity. The inventory of facilities showed there to be 517 CBRFs in operation as of March 1986, with a total of 9,039 beds. One third of this bed capacity is in nursing homes. There were 377 community residence facilities and their average size was six beds.

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
March 1986

Class	*Type*	*Total Facilities*	*Total Facilities with 7 or More Beds*	*Total Beds*	*Beds in Facilities with 7 or More Beds*	*Average Bed Size*
A	Community Residence Facilities (Elderly, Mentally Ill & Retarded)	377	94	2,307	1,355	6
A	Youth Residential (Foster Care Home)	57*	18	438	236	8
A	Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes)	15	15	3,022	3,022	201
B	Emergency Shelter	32	31	2,276	2,270	71
C	Youth Rehabilitation	16	16	177	177	11
C	Adult Rehabilitation	13	13	511	511	39
C	Substance Abuse	7	7	308	308	44
	Total	**517**	**194**	**9,039**	**7,879**	**17**

*Note that some 350 foster homes are not included due to the family size of the facilities which excludes them from a CBRF designation under the zoning order.

Source: D.C. Office of the Coordinator for Community Based Residential Facilities

Public Long Term Care Beds

The District of Columbia has a network of long term care facilities, or nursing homes, which provide inpatient intermediate and skilled nursing care services. In response to a critical need for additional long term care capacity, the District government opened two new facilities: J.B. Johnson in 1981 and the Washington Center for Aging Services in 1982. D.C. Village and J.B. Johnson are administered by the DHS Long Term Care Services Administration; Washington Center for Aging Services is under the D.C. Office on Aging. Public long term care facilities made up more than half of the nursing care capacity in operation as of December 1985.

PUBLIC NURSING BEDS

	Fiscal Year			
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
D.C. Village				
Average Beds in Operation	526	530	530	446
Patient Days (000s)	191	178	160	150
Occupancy Rate	100%	91%	83%	92%
Admissions	169	84	103	70
Discharges/Deaths	183	145	141	153
J.B. Johnson				
Average Beds in Operation	244	244	244	244
Patient Days (000s)	89	87	84	88
Occupancy Rate	99%	98%	95%	98%
Admissions	63	73	55	83
Discharges/Deaths	60	77	68	72
Washington Center for Aging Services				
Average Beds in Operation	176	190	256	253
Patient Days (000s)	59	68	86	91
Occupancy Rate	98%	97%	92%	98%
Admissions	89	109	200	114
Discharges/Deaths	50	106	119	115
Total Public Facilities				
Average Beds in Operation	**946**	**964**	**1,030**	**943**
Patient Days (000s)	**339**	**333**	**330**	**329**
Occupancy Rate	**98%**	**95%**	**88%**	**96%**
Admissions	**321**	**266**	**358**	**267**
Discharges/Deaths	**293**	**328**	**328**	**340**

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services
D.C. Office on Aging

Change in the Supply of Long Term Care Nursing Beds

For many years, the District of Columbia has had an insufficient supply of long term care nursing beds. In 1980 that shortage was placed at 947 beds by the District's State Health Plan. Since that time the State Health Planning and Development Agency has approved the construction of 1,284 new beds. The public sector alone has opened 521 new long term care beds. The private sector has maintained more than 1,700 beds in operation; however, the mix of beds has shifted from the majority being in the nonprofit sector to the proprietary sector. Today there are only 162 additional long term care beds planned. These are beds which have received a certificate of need from the State Health Planning Agency, which is a prerequisite to construction. There are however, letters of intent from hospitals seeking permission to convert acute care bed capacity into long term care and certain nursing homes may seek to add capacity.

LONG TERM CARE NURSING BEDS IN OPERATION

	As of December				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Public*	877	1,166	1,196	1,225	1,225
Federal	473	473	473	473	473
Nonprofit	1,065	755	708	712	874
Proprietary	609	756	1,022	1,059	1,059
Total	**3,024**	**3,150**	**3,399**	**3,469**	**3,631**

*Public beds include D.C. Village, Forest Haven, J.B. Johnson and Washington Center for Aging Services. The figures on the preceding and following pages are annual averages. The figures presented here are as of a single point in time, namely the month of December.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Services for the Mentally Retarded/Developmentally Disabled

The District government, like many jurisdictions, has been operating under a court order requiring the deinstitutionalization of the mentally retarded. Known as the Pratt Decree, this 1978 court order mandates the closure by 1987 of Forest Haven, an inpatient long term care facility. To accomplish this closure, admissions were closed in 1978 and goals for outplacements were set. The court order requires 100 outplacements to be accomplished each year, since 1981. Meeting this goal has been difficult in light of neighborhood opposition to opening of community residences for this population.

To ensure that the mentally retarded are properly served in the community, each client has an Individual Habilitation Plan, which prescribes day, evening and weekend activities as well as the living arrangement most appropriate to the functioning level and needs of the client. The Bureau of Community Services of the Department of Human Services, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Administration, oversees the provision of a host of educational, vocational, recreational and therapeutic programs for deinstitutionalized persons.

Public Law 2-137, *The Mentally Retarded Citizen's Constitutional Rights and Dignity Act*, affords mentally retarded persons the opportunity to live in the least restrictive environment and to receive habilitation services. The law also sets forth a process whereby eligible persons can petition the court to order the District government to pay for their services. The number of petitions granted has been increasing. The care of these persons in intermediate care facilities, group homes and foster homes is also supervised by the Bureau of Community Services.

FOREST HAVEN

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Average Beds in Operation	939	789	553	439	351
Average Daily Census	616	513	407	377	300
Average Daily Occupancy	65%	65%	74%	85%	85%
PLACEMENTS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED					
Forest Haven Outplacements					
Intermediate Care Facilities	24	65	65	47	77
Group Homes	51	17	5	7	7
Foster Homes	13	14	1	1	1
Supervised Apartments	1	1	0	0	0
Other	12	3	6	3	0
Total	**101**	**100**	**77**	**58**	**85**
Petitions Granted for Placements					
Intermediate Care Facilities	1	0	4	6	1
Group Homes	0	3	5	5	5
Foster Homes	10	4	2	0	0
Supervised Apartments	1	7	3	4	0
Total	**12**	**14**	**14**	**15**	**6**
Total in Supervision	**235**	**363**	**468**	**542**	**648**

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Rehabilitation Services

Self-sufficiency and reaching the highest level of functioning are goals for all physically and mentally handicapped persons. The Rehabilitation Service Administration, RSA, evaluates a person's skills and develops a plan of occupational training aimed toward achieving these goals. In fiscal year 1985, RSA evaluated more than 10,800 persons. As a result of services provided, more than 1,200 physically disabled, mentally ill and mentally retarded persons were employed.

The Disability Determination Program assesses an individual's physical or mental impairment to determine whether they are totally and permanently disabled. Results of evaluations are supplied to the Social Security Administration to make a determination of eligibility for Supplemental Security Income or for Social Security Disability Insurance.

Another RSA program is the Work Incentive Program, WIN. According to a federal statute all Aid to Families with Dependent Children, AFDC, recipients with school age children are required to register for WIN. In fiscal year 1985, 4,518 AFDC recipients were evaluated for employment, 3,455 were certified as being employable and 1,623 persons went to work.

VOCATIONAL EVALUATION SERVICES

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Vocational Rehabilitation Program					
Clients Evaluated	13,865	13,832	13,038	10,883	10,457
Clients Provided Services	6,018	5,983	5,603	4,217	4,287
Clients Rehabilitated/Employed	1,390	1,450	1,358	1,236	1,428
Work Incentive Program					
Clients Evaluated	4,629	5,777	5,263	4,518	4,383
Clients Certified for Employment	3,573	3,808	4,116	3,455	3,352
Clients Employed	1,904	1,848	1,939	1,623	1,575
Disability Determinations for Social Security					
Clients Evaluated	7,245	7,940	8,633	9,330	10,100

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Shelter Services for the Homeless

Homelessness is a national urban phenomenon. To meet the needs of those families and single adults who are temporarily without shelter and who lack the monetary resources to shelter themselves, the District government contracts for shelter services in the private sector. In fiscal year 1985, over $5.8 million of shelter services were purchased from private providers. A total of 277,317 nights of shelter services was recorded as having been provided through District shelter contracts. Overall occupancy of contract capacity was 82 percent in family shelters and 72 percent in adult shelters. In November 1984, the District created an Office of Emergency Shelter and Support Services to coordinate services for the homeless.

In November 1984, Initiative 17 appeared on the ballot and was overwhelmingly approved by the electorate. It gives all persons the "right" to adequate shelter and it requires that the District government ensure provision of shelter services.

DISTRICT SUPPORTED SHELTER SERVICES

Fiscal Year 1985

	Contract Bed Capacity	*Shelter Nights*	*Average Nightly Census*	*Percent Occupied*	*Unduplicated Clients Served Within Each Program*	*Average Nights Length of Stay*
Family Shelters						
Community of Hope	33	9,747	32	95.7%	NA	119.4
Comprehensive Marketing System	101	20,813	62	61.3	NA	78.9
Greentree	35	10,803	27	77.1	164	49.5
My Sister's Place	21	6,852	19	90.4	267	18.6
Pitts	162	58,876	161	99.3	711 **	57.8
Urban	44	15,770	44	99.3	NA	80.6
Washington & Washington	48	11,033	37	76.8	NA	74.8
Parkside	98	4,205	87	88.8	94 *	NA
Open Market	**	20,325	63	**	1,332 ***	12.5
Total	**542**	**158,424**	**532**	**82.6%**		
Adult Shelters						
Calvary	20	2,469	20	100.0%	20 ****	30.0
House of Ruth	65	20,045	59	90.3	874	11.5
Blair & Pierce	300	80,576	240	80.0	1,114	66.0
Irving Street	70	15,803	61	87.4	627	40.0
Total	**455**	**118,893**	**380**	**71.6%**		

* One month in operation.
** Open market shelter services are purchased on an as needed basis through private hotels and rooming houses, making a capacity estimate irrelevant due to the elasticity of the supply.
*** The unduplicated client count is relevant to that program. Families or adults may have availed themselves of services from more than one provider. A net unduplicated client count is unavailable.
**** Four months in operation.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Office of Emergency Shelter and Support Services

Medicaid and Medical Charities Utilization

Medicaid is a District operated, federally assisted program which pays for the health care of single parent families, the disabled and elderly. Its scope of benefits is very broad, including inpatient and outpatient hospital services, physician services, nursing home and home health care, prescription drugs and vision care. Recipients include all persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children, ADFC, benefits or Supplemental Security Income, SSI benefits and also those "medically needy" families or individuals whose incomes are too high to qualify them for AFDC or SSI payments, but not sufficient to cover their medical expenses. Many of the medically needy recipients are nursing home residents.

The Medical Charities program, which is District government funded, pays hospital costs for indigent, childless persons, who do not meet the Medicaid eligibility criteria. In fiscal year 1985, total Medical Charities expenditures were $2.2 million.

MEDICAID

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Service Recipients	108,426	117,250	105,307	98,289	98,300
Average Annual Payment per Recipient	$1,650	$2,047	$2,817	$3,123	$3,497
Hospital Days Paid (Excluding St. Elizabeths Hospital)	246,115	245,293	209,335	208,016	215,000
Average Paid per Hospital Day	$381.27	$418.27	$511.00	$533.00**	$505.00
Intermediate Nursing Days Paid	316,341	450,927	576,492	692,695	772,000
Average Paid per Intermediate Nursing Care Day*	$40.36	$62.03	$68.42	$76.59	$86.91

MEDICAL CHARITIES

Average Monthly Eligible Beneficiaries	7,271	8,885	8,654	7,897	8,000
Inpatient Hospital Days	30,541	25,960	24,000	21,000	22,000

* Excludes Forest Haven and D.C. Village.
**Total payments divided by total days for discharge inpatients; includes sizeable cost settlements for services rendered in prior services.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Office of Health Care Financing

Medicaid Expenditures by Service

In fiscal year 1985, $306.9 million was expended for Medicaid health care services. This expenditure level was only 3.1 percent greater than in the previous year. The expenditure increase is a significantly lower increase than was experienced in prior years because the number of service recipients decreased and there was a reduction in the utilization of inpatient hospital services.

A fundamental shift is occurring in Medicaid expenditures. The proportion of Medicaid expenditures for hospital care has declined over the period 1982 thru 1985, while the percent of Medicaid expenditures for nursing care has increased. These trends reflect a change in the locus of care from expensive inpatient hospital care to long term nursing care for some elderly and handicapped residents. Other Medicaid recipients, who are mentally ill or mentally retarded are being moved from institutions into the community, where Medicaid pays for day treatment programs and other community based medical services.

Medicaid costs are shared by the federal and District governments. The cost sharing basis between the federal and District governments was 50-50 in fiscal year 1985.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAID SERVICE EXPENDITURES

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Total Expenditures (000s)	**$178,928.8**	**$241,184.7**	**$297,657.9**	**$306,984.8**	**$343,740.0**
Inpatient Hospitalization	53.7%	47.7%	46.5%	47.8%	39.1%
Nursing Care (Including ICF/MR)	16.6	23.5	26.6	27.1	35.3
Physician	8.5	8.5	5.8	6.5	5.5
Hospital Emergency Room and Outpatient	8.4	7.5	6.8	6.2	6.5
Other (Dental, Family Planning, Home Health, Other Practitioners, etc.)	5.3	5.4	4.8	4.2	3.9
Drugs	3.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	5.8
Clinic	3.7	4.4	6.7	5.2	2.9
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Office of Health Care Financing, Form 2082

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Students learning computer skills

Public School Enrollment

Total public school enrollment as of October 1985 was 87,677. Enrollment declined 7.7 percent over the period 1981 through 1985. This decrease reflects major demographic trends, such as a declining birth rate, smaller family size and the migration of families with children from the urban center to the suburbs. Increases in pre-kindergarten and kindergarten students are exceptions to the trend of declining enrollment.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
PUPIL MEMBERSHIP BY GRADES IN THE REGULAR DAY SCHOOLS, 1980-1985

	As of October				
School Level and Grade	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Elementary Schools					
Pre-Kindergarten	2,807	2,930	3,015	3,265	3,309
Kindergarten	5,867	6,215	6,073	6,431	6,602
Grades 1 - 6	41,283	39,581	39,092	38,595	38,676
Subtotal	**49,957**	**48,726**	**48,180**	**48,291**	**48,587**
Junior High School	21,573	20,729	20,246	19,736	18,871
Senior High School	15,639	15,244	16,261	16,195	16,409
Career Development Centers	2,840	2,387	581*	442*	596*
Senior High School Programs					
Street Academy	383	226	143	**	**
STAY Program	1,163	780	647	**	**
Senate Page School	99	86	24	20	***
Subtotal	**1,645**	**1,092**	**814**	**20**	
Special Education	2,771	2,927	2,761	2,713	2,629****
Tuition Grant	374	481	514	421	365
Pre-School	176	242	134	109	220
Grand Total	**94,975**	**91,828**	**89,491**	**87,927**	**87,677**

* The large drop in enrollment is due to a change in program where some students in career centers are counted in regular senior high school.
** The Street Academy and the STAY Program enrollments are now counted in adult education.
*** Senate Page School is counted with Senior High School.
****Includes 72 students enrolled in DHS mental health stations.

Source: D.C. Board of Education, Division of Quality Assurance

Public School Facilities and Trends

The declining enrollments without a corresponding decline in teachers have contributed to improved pupil/teacher ratios. The elementary school pupil/teacher ratio improved to a level of nineteen students per teacher in this current school year. Another result of declining enrollment has been to reduce the occupancy rate in school buildings.

Enrollment in special education programs has been relatively stable in recent years. In the 1985 - 1986 school year, special education enrollment was 2,922. The trend in tuition vouchers, payments made by the Board of Education for children in other special schools, located both in and outside the District, continued to decrease.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM FACILITIES, 1986*

Elementary Schools	119
Elementary School Arts Center	1
Middle School	1
Elementary/Junior High School	2
Junior High School	27
Senior High School	13
Career Development Centers	7
School of the Arts	1
Special Education Schools	4
Total	**175**

AVERAGE SCHOOL BUILDING OCCUPANCY RATE

	School Year		
	1983	*1984*	*1985*
Elementary	65.1%	65.6%	65.0%
Junior High	71.2%	70.6%	67.4%
Senior High	105.0%	98.3%	101.1%

SPECIAL EDUCATION SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	School Year		
	1983-84	*1984-85*	*1985-86*
Regular Classroom	1,692	1,648	1,565
Special Education Schools	1,069	1,065	992
Subtotal	**2,761**	**2,713**	**2,557**
Tuition Vouchers	514	421	365
Total	**3,275**	**3,134**	**2,922**

*Buildings are characterized by principal use; two middle schools are co-located in elementary schools; the total for elementary schools also includes two combined elementary/junior high programs. The Senate Page School is in a Library of Congress building. There are also special programs in public schools such as STAY, Street Academy, 13 community schools, 3 adult education centers, 4 adult career centers, an external high school program, a skills center and 4 additional special education programs.

Source: D.C. Public Schools

Public School System Finance

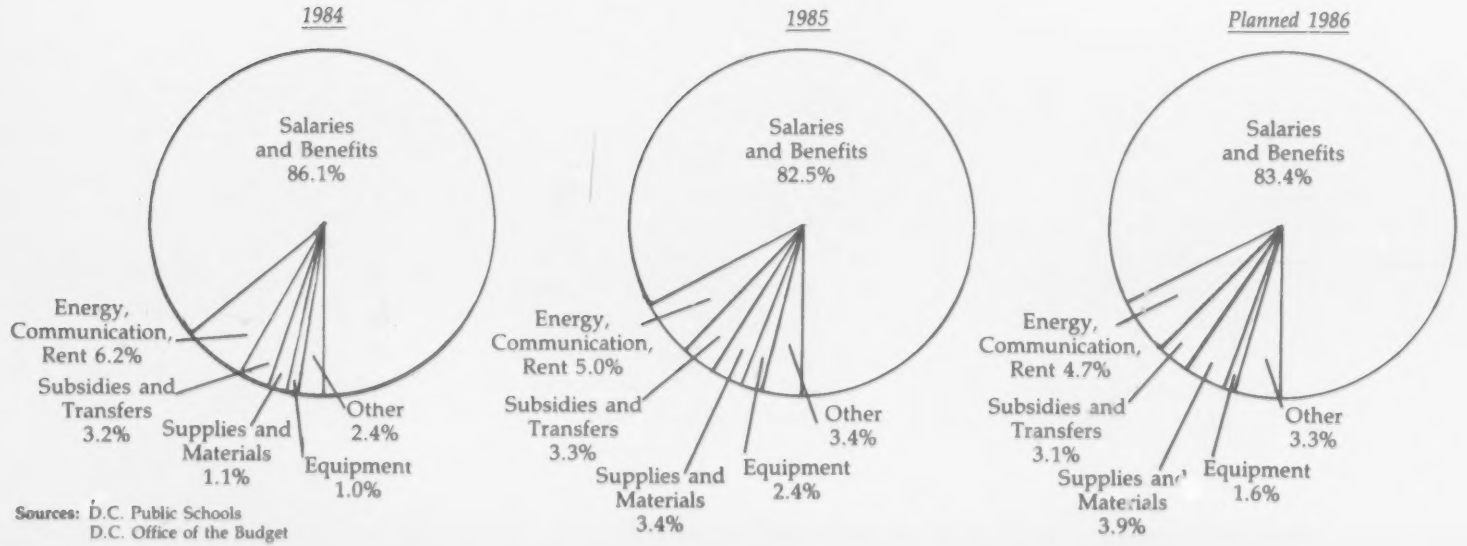
The District of Columbia public school system is governed by an elected Board of Education. The Board is comprised of three at-large representatives and one representative from each of the eight wards and a student member. The President of the Board is elected by the board members. The board members select the Superintendent. The fiscal year 1986 budget for public schools is $360.1 million in appropriated funds and a total of $426.2 million when all other funds are added. In fiscal year 1986, the school transit subsidy is budgeted for $4.2 million, and the Teachers' Retirement Fund is budgeted for $64.2 million. The majority of school children ride the public transit system, only special education students ride school system buses.

SOURCES OF FUNDS
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
OPERATING BUDGET					
District Appropriations	$272.3	$306.5	$326.4	$340.7	$360.1
Federal Funds	41.0	42.4	45.5	48.0	43.6
Total	**$313.3**	**$348.9**	**$371.9**	**$388.7**	**$403.7**
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUNDS	$ 14.5	$ 8.0	$ 19.8	$ 11.6	$ 22.5
Grand Total	**$327.8**	**$356.9**	**$391.7**	**$400.3**	**$426.2**

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Year



Sources: D.C. Public Schools
D.C. Office of the Budget

Student Promotions and Test Scores

The Student Progress Plan, SPP, is a list of basic skills that students in grades one through six must learn. The Secondary Student Progress Plan, SSPP, was implemented in seventh grade in September 1985 and is planned in the eighth grade in September 1986. Promotions to the next grade are based on the successful mastery of specified skills.

Since the inception of the Student Progress Plan in elementary schools, there has been a steady rise in the test scores of first through sixth graders. For a third year, third and sixth graders' median test scores exceeded national norms. The percent of students who are being promoted to the next grade is also on the rise. In January 1986, some 90 percent of the first through six graders were promoted.

STUDENT PROGRESS PLAN

	As of January					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
1st-6th Graders Promoted	68%	73%	84%	88%	89%	90%
	As of June					
1st-6th Graders Promoted	84%	81%	92%	93%	93%	NA

COMPREHENSIVE TEST OF BASIC SKILLS

READING*

Spring Semester

	District Scores					*National Norm*
Grade	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1985*
3	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.8
6	5.9	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8
9	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.8	8.7	9.8
11	9.1	9.2	10.1	9.6	10.2	11.8

MATHEMATICS*

Spring Semester

	District Scores					*National Norm*
Grade	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1985*
3	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.8
6	6.4	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.2	6.8
9	8.0	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.7	9.8
11	8.8	9.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	11.8

*Scores are medians.

Source: D.C. Public Schools

Options in Senior High School

District of Columbia high school students have many educational options. The basic academic program of English, math, science and foreign languages is offered in all high schools. To graduate from high school, students must complete 20.5 Carnegie Units, the standard measure of academic credit of secondary education. One unit of study in a particular subject equals two semesters.

Other more rigorous academic programs are available in the School Without Walls, the High School/College Internship Program and the math and science programs at Ballou Senior High School. Banneker is the academic high school, which requires students to earn five more Carnegie units than is normally required to graduate. The Duke Ellington School of the Arts is a high school offering training in music, visual arts, theatre and dance.

In the fall of 1982, five career programs were created to offer students job training, as well as academic preparation. These programs concentrate on business and finance, communications, engineering, health, hotel management and culinary arts. These programs operate in conjunction with business organizations, such as the Hotel Association of Washington, D.C., D.C. Bankers' Association, C & P Telephone Company, IBM and area hospitals. In 1985, 1,316 students in District high schools took the Scholastic Aptitude Tests. The average scores are lower than the national averages. In 1985, 3,940 students graduated from D.C. public schools.

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST*

	Verbal					Mathematics					
	Calendar Year						Calendar Year				
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*		*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
D.C. Public Schools	323	334	334	325	333	D.C. Public Schools	359	363	368	361	361
National Average	424	426	425	426	431	National Average	466	467	468	471	475

*Scores shown are yearly averages.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

1980 - 1981	4,848
1981 - 1982	4,521
1982 - 1983	4,909
1983 - 1984	4,073
1984 - 1985	3,940

Source: D.C. Public Schools

District Public School Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditures Compared with Selected Public School Systems in the Washington Metropolitan Area

During the last six school years, most public school districts in the Washington metropolitan area experienced declines in enrollment and increases in per pupil expenditures. With birth rates being relatively constant in the metropolitan area, it is likely that enrollment will continue to decline in those school districts in and close to the urban center, but at a much slower rate. In the outlying suburbs, Fairfax County and Falls Church, for example, some slight increases in enrollment are evident. Costs are likely to continue to rise because of normal inflation, increases in teachers' salaries, greater emphasis on special education and increases in tutorial assistance programs.

	School Year	Per Pupil Enrollment*	Percent Change	Average Per Pupil Expenditure	Percent Change
District of Columbia					
	1980–1981	97,517	–	$2,689	–
	1981–1982	93,959	–3.7%	$2,857	+ 6.3%
	1982–1983	88,175	–6.2	$3,656	+28.0
	1983–1984	85,828	–2.7	$3,726	+ 1.9
	1984–1985	84,553	–1.4	$4,21[illegible]	+13.0
	1985–1986	84,148	– .5	$4,29[illegible]	+ 1.9
Fairfax County, Va.					
	1980–1981	127,207	–	$2,69[illegible]	–
	1981–1982	124,315	–2.3	$2,801	+ 3.9
	1982–1983	121,862	–2.0	$3,236	+15.5
	1983–1984	122,003	+1.8	$3,044	– 5.9
	1984–1985	123,175	+1.0	$3,476	+14.2
	1985–1986	125,066	+1.5	$3,586	+ 3.2
Arlington County, Va.					
	1980–1981	15,146	–	$3,273	–
	1981–1982	14,388	–5.0	$3,784	+15.6
	1982–1983	14,622	+1.6	$3,805	+ 0.6
	1983–1984	14,525	–0.7	$4,184	+10.0
	1984–1985	14,684	+1.1	$4,346	+ 3.9
	1985–1986	14,486	–1.3	$4,842	+11.4
Alexandria, Va.					
	1980–1981	10,838	–	$3,714	–
	1981–1982	10,459	–3.5	$4,222	+13.7
	1982–1983	10,384	–0.7	$4,298	+ 1.8
	1983–1984	10,320	–0.6	$4,519	+ 5.1
	1984–1985	10,549	+2.2	$4,794	+ 6.1
	1985–1986	10,344	–1.9	$5,139	+ 7.2

*The enrollment figures do not include pre-school and pre-kindergarten students.

	School Year	Per Pupil Enrollment*	Percent Change	Average Per Pupil Expenditure	Percent Change
Falls Church, Va.					
	1980–1981	1,100	–	$3,957	–
	1981–1982	1,039	−5.6	$4,523	+14.3
	1982–1983	1,013	−2.5	$4,761	+ 5.3
	1983–1984	1,035	+2.2	$5,020	+ 5.4
	1984–1985	1,061	+2.5	$5,350	+ 6.6
	1985–1986	1,110	+4.6	$5,579	+ 4.3
Prince George's County, Md.	1980–1981	119,027	–	$2,355	–
	1981–1982	113,578	−4.6	$2,432	+ 3.3
	1982–1983	111,805	−1.6	$2,548	+ 4.8
	1983–1984	108,196	−3.2	$2,603	+ 2.2
	1984–1985	105,830	−2.2	$3,049	+17.1
	1985–1986	102,997	−2.7	$3,319	+ 8.9
Montgomery County, Md.					
	1980–1981	96,126	–	$2,875	–
	1981–1982	94,458	−1.7	$3,167	+10.2
	1982–1983	91,672	−3.0	$3,486	+ 8.6
	1983–1984	90,190	−1.6	$3,753	+ 7.7
	1984–1985	90,861	+ .7	$3,996	+ 6.5
	1985–1986	91,959	+1.2	$4,269	+ 6.8

*The enrollment figures do not include pre-school and pre-kindergarten students.

Source: Metropolitan Area Boards of Education, *Basic Information Guide School Year 1985-1986*

Private School Enrollment of District Residents

Many District residents have opted to enroll their children in private schools. During the 1985-86 school year 15,150 District residents were enrolled in private kindergarten to twelfth grade programs. The majority of these students go to District of Columbia based private school. The District Board of Education is responsible for monitoring compliance with compulsory school attendance laws, which requires any person between the ages of seven and sixteen to be in school.

PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS

	School Year					
	1980-1981	*1981-1982*	*1982-1983*	*1983-1984*	*1984-1985*	*1985-1986*
District Based						
Parochial Schools*	9,119	8,107	8,104	7,797	6,925	6,906
Private Schools	6,633	5,924	6,003	5,459	5,370	4,752
Other Programs	696	819	587	495	774	721
Total	**16,448**	**14,850**	**14,694**	**13,751**	**13,069**	**13,479**
Outside the District of Columbia	4,445	2,798	2,657	2,755	2,741	2,771
Grand Total	**20,893**	**17,648**	**17,351**	**16,506**	**15,810**	**15,150**

*Includes school affiliated with the Catholic Church, as well as those Christian, Baptist and Muslim schools based in the District of Columbia.

Source: D.C. Public Schools

Public Higher Education

The University of the District of Columbia, UDC is a public land-grant institution established in 1976 through the merger of three schools: D.C. Teachers College, Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute. It is the only exclusively urban land-grant institution of higher education in the nation. The University is governed by a 15-member Board of Trustees; eleven appointed by the Mayor with Council confirmation, three members selected by alumni and one member elected by the UDC student body. The University is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools. In 1985, it received reaffirmation of its accreditation.

UDC has five academic colleges which, as of January 1986, offered 135 programs: 44 associate, 68 baccalaureate, and 17 master's and 6 certificate programs. Two new degree programs were introduced in the fall of 1985, the associate degree in medical laboratory technology and the Bachelor of Science degree in medical technology. Degree programs in veterinary and earth and life sciences were dropped. The University offers a number of specialized programs through its Division of Continuing Education and the Cooperative Extension Service. UDC's Center for Applied Research and Urban Policy extends the dimensions of the University's academic programs to include public policy issues.

The fiscal year 1986 budget for the University is $64.9 million in District government appropriated funds and $81.9 million when all other funds, including tuition, are added. For the academic year 1985-1986, the faculty included 555 full-time and 216 part-time teaching and administrative personnel. Of the full-time teaching staff, 45 percent has earned a doctorate, 48 percent, a master's degree, 5 percent, a bachelor's degree and 2 percent, other certification. In fiscal year 1986, the average salary for a full-time professor was $42,886.* The University employs 1,529 full-time persons in fiscal year 1986. Included in this number are 974 support, clerical, administrative, maintenance and operations employees.

The Van Ness campus located in Northwest Washington is a 21.8 acre site and the school's main campus. The University's Master Plan provides for the development of 1.2 million square feet at Van Ness; to date, 1 million square feet have been completed at a cost of $70.7 million. Academic programs are also housed in two satellite campuses — the downtown Mount Vernon Square campus and the Georgia Avenue and Harvard Street campus, formerly the site of the D.C. Teachers College.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT ENROLLMENT & FACULTY BY COLLEGE AFFILIATION

	School Year								
	1983-1984			*1984-1985*			*1985-1986*		
	Faculty	Students	Ratio	Faculty	Students	Ratio	Faculty	Students	Ratio
Liberal & Fine Arts	231.5	3,324	1:14	217.1	3,154.9	1:15	219.8	2,927.0	1:13
Business & Public Management	96.2	1,471	1:15	92.8	1,444.5	1:15	89.6	1,385.6	1:15
Life Sciences	53.5	695	1:13	52.9	663.0	1:13	53.5	647.9	1:12
Education & Human Ecology	93.8	544	1:6	79.8	425.8	1:5	76.9	412.3	1:5
Physical Science, Engineering & Technology	136.6	2,317	1:17	130.6	2,136.8	1:16	130.4	2,038.2	1:16
Total	**611.6**	**8,351**	**1:14**	**573.2**	**7,825**	**1:14**	**570.2**	**7,411**	**1:13**

*Note revision in data published in 1985, *INDICES*.

Source: University of the District of Columbia

Profile of Students in Public Higher Education

In the fall of 1985, UDC had a total student enrollment of 12,080 of which, 7,411 were full-time equivalent students. The faculty/student ratio was 1:13. Of the total enrollment, 93 percent was enrolled in undergraduate degree programs on a part-time basis with an average work load of nine credit hours per semester. The University has an open admission policy for freshmen undergraduates only. This is to ensure that any District resident who is a high school graduate or has a GED has the opportunity to attend college. Basic skills development enhancement courses are provided when needed.

In the 1985-1986 academic school year, 86 percent of the total student body lived in the District; 55 percent was female; 86 percent was Black; and the average age was 27 years. There were 1,800 students with foreign visas registered in 1985, with nearly 38 percent from Nigeria. In the 1985-1986 academic year, undergraduate tuition is $496 per year for residents and $2,310 for nonresidents. Graduate tuition for residents is $1,090 per year. Approximately five percent of the University's students receive student loans, 2 percent are involved in workstudy and 13 percent of them receive some type of a student grant, which averages $1,000* per year.

ENROLLMENT

	Fall				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Projected 1986*
Headcount	14,107	13,576	12,832	12,080	11,723
Full-Time Equivalent	8,593	8,351*	7,825	7,411	7,350

STUDENT STATUS

	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Projected 1986*
Full-Time	4,912	4,809	4,491	4,475	4,337
Part-Time	9,195	8,767	8,341	7,605	7,386

DEGREES AWARDED

	1982-1983	*1983-1984*	*1984-1985**
AA or less***	284	221	263
Baccalaureate	574	549	523
Masters	175	156	138
Total	**1,033**	**926**	**924**

CLASS STANDING

	Fall			
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Freshman	8,074	7,605	6,862	6,408
Sophomore	2,029	2,207	2,363	2,131
Junior	1,264	1,295	1,337	1,403
Senior	1,033	1,156	1,196	1,283
Graduate	788	786	660	615
Special**	919	527	414	240
Total	**14,107**	**13,576**	**12,832**	**12,080**

* Note revision in data published in 1985 *INDICES*.
** Student who has not designated a degree program or a consortium student.
***Note associate degree number includes 12 certificates/diplomas for 1984-85, and 9 for 1983-84; 1982-83 figure not available.

Source: University of the District of Columbia

Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education

Washington, D.C. is an educational center, home of 18 degree-granting institutions of higher education. In the fall of 1985, these colleges, universities and seminaries had 46,816 undergraduates and 31,698 graduate/professional students enrolled. The University of the District of Columbia had the largest number of undergraduate student enrollment, 11,465 students, or 36 percent of the total undergraduate students in District based institutions. George Washington University had the largest number of graduate/professional students, with 11,291 students enrolled. Over 57 percent of all District college students are enrolled on a full-time basis. The average undergraduate full-time tuition including room and board in the 1981-82 school year was $4,017.

According to the 1980 census, the most current data available, 27,588 of these students lived in dormitories and were included in the District's total population. Thus dormitory students accounted for four percent of the population. Total enrollment on both the undergraduate and graduate level in District institutions has declined over the last four years by five percent, compared to a three percent increase in the national enrollment in similar institutions.

In addition to the degree-granting institutions based in Washington, D.C., there are numerous degree-granting branches of other state universities, non-degree institutions of higher education, and specialized public and private research centers. The largest non-degree enrollment in college level courses is in the Graduate School of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which had 31,329 students enrolled in 1984-85, most in locations in the District of Columbia.

ENROLLMENT IN DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

	1984 - 1985		*1985 - 1986*	
	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate
American University	5,325	5,164	5,429	5,193
Beacon College	NA	NA	NA	NA
Catholic University of America	2,867	3,913	2,886	3,765
Corcoran School of Art	419	0	515	0
De Sales School of Theology	0	25	0	26
Defense Intelligence College	398	220	317	350
Dominican House of Studies	1	37	0	42
Gallaudet College	1,140	318	1,536	308
George Washington University	7,754	11,578	7,499	11,291
Georgetown University	5,829	6,160	5,836	6,149
Howard University	8,278	3,202	8,193	2,991
Mount Vernon College	489	0	503	0
Oblate College	0	42	0	46
Southeastern University	607	353	672	350
Strayer College	1,321	0	1,226	0
Trinity College	623	215	739	202
University of the District of Columbia	12,172	660	11,465	615
Wesley Theological Seminary	0	399	0	370
Total	**47,223**	**32,286**	**46,816**	**31,698**

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

The Public Library System

The public library operates the Martin Luther King Memorial Library, MLK, the downtown main library, 4 regional branches, 16 local branches, 4 community libraries and 1 kiosk. These libraries provide a place to study, read and do research. They offer reference materials, books, periodicals and other media, such as films and recordings free to all users. Video cassettes are rented for a fee. In 1985, 12,017 cassettes were borrowed.

During the 1985 - 1986 fall, winter and spring schedule, there were 69 weekly hours of service for MLK, seven days a week. The regional branches were each open 48 hours, six days a week. The local branches were open 40 hours, and the community libraries and kiosk were open 36 hours, five days a week.

In fiscal year 1985, the Board of Library Trustees commissioned artist Don Miller to paint a mural on the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. A major fund-raising drive, supplemented by $100,000 of District appropriated funds, made this important project possible. The oil on canvas mural, 56 by 7 feet, was unveiled in the lobby of the library on January 20, 1986 as part of the first national holiday in celebration of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday. The mural depicts significant events in Dr. King's life including the 1963 March on Washington and his receipt of the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize.

MAIN LIBRARY	
Martin Luther King	901 G Street, N.W.
BRANCH LIBRARIES	
Anacostia	Good Hope Road & 18th St., S.E.
Benning	Benning Rd. near Minnesota Ave., N.E.
Capitol View	Central Ave. & 50th St., S.E.
Chevy Chase*	Connecticut Ave. near McKinley St., N.W.
Cleveland Park	Connecticut Ave. & Macomb St., N.W.
Fort Davis*	Alabama Ave. & 37th St., S.E.
Georgetown*	Wisconsin Ave. & R St., N.W.
Lamond-Riggs	South Dakota Ave. & Kennedy St., N.E.
Mt. Pleasant	16th & Lamont St., N.W.
Northeast	Maryland Ave. & 7th St., N.E.
Palisades	49th & V St., N.W.
Petworth	Georgia Ave. & Upshur St., N.W.
Southeast	7th & D St., S.E.
Southwest	Wesley Place & K St., S.W.
Takoma Park	5th & Cedar St., N.W.
Tenley-Friendship	Wisconsin Ave. & Albemarle St., N.W.
Washington Highlands	Atlantic St. & S. Capitol Ter., S.W.
Watha T. Daniel	8th St. & Rhode Island Ave., N.W.
West End	24th & L St., N.W.
Woodridge*	Rhode Island Ave. & 18th St., N.E.
COMMUNITY LIBRARIES	
Langston	26th St. & Benning Rd., N.E.
Parklands-Turner	Alabama Ave. & Stanton Rd., S.E.
R. L. Christian	13th & H St., N.E.
Sursum Corda	1112 First Terrace, N.W.
Deanwood (Kiosk)	N.H. Burroughs Ave. near Minnesota Ave., N.E.

*Regional Branches

Source: D.C. Public Library

Public Library Collection and Use

Library use is on the increase. More persons than ever before are registered and active borrowers. Total circulation of library items has risen steadily over the last four years. Particularly noteworthy is the increased use of the Martin Luther King Memorial Library. The demand for library services is being met in fiscal year 1986 with a budget of $15 million from District appropriated funds, 9.4 percent of which is planned to be used on book purchases.

In recent years, the library has placed special emphasis on community outreach. A senior bookmobile is on the street five days a week offering large-print books and other reading materials to senior citizens. Visits are also made to homebound persons. Expanded special services such as "talking books" in disc and tape form, and accomodations for hearing-impaired persons have contributed to greater use of library services.

PUBLIC LIBRARY USE
(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Total Circulation	1,488	1,625	1,725	1,773	1,843
MLK Adult	326	373	398	416	432
MLK Children	34	35	38	39	40
Branches Adult	806	833	858*	867	902
Branches Children	322	384	431*	451	469
Blind and Physically Handicapped (included in above MLK and branch count)	132	133	143	144	150
Head Count (Persons entering libraries)	1,642	1,777	1,858	2,007	2,059
Occupancy (Hourly Count)	1,263	1,318	1,370	1,316	1,329
Telephone Inquiries	486	553	545	553	560
Active Registered Borrowers	NA	250	261	265	269
PUBLIC LIBRARY COLLECTION					
Books (in thousands)	1,347	1,360	1,355	1,404	1,435
Books Purchased (in thousands)	82	85	95	132	120
Newspaper Subscriptions	165	172	212**	225	235
Magazine Subscriptions	2,993	3,016	2,860**	2,955	3,039
Book Fund as a Percent of Operating Budget	6.8%	6.9%	6.7%	8.6%	9.4%
Per Capita Book Expenditures					
District of Columbia	$1.15	$1.26	$1.32	$1.92	$2.24
Average — Washington suburbs	$2.16	$2.37	$2.55	NA	NA
Average — U.S. cities population 550,000–750,000	$1.75	$2.12	$2.10	NA	NA

* Fiscal Year 1984 Adult & Children Branches statistics have been changed to include Blind and Handicapped statistics.
**Note revision in data published in the 1985 *INDICES*.

Source: D.C. Public Library

Washington, D.C. - Cultural Center

Washington, D.C. has a rich and diverse cultural life. Washington's many cultural institutions, famous nationally and internationally, include the Smithsonian Institution, the Hirshhorn Museum, the National Gallery of Art, the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the Folger Shakespeare Library, Arena Stage and many others. Their collections, exhibitions and performances are among the finest in the world. Many renowned companies perform within these institutions including The National Symphony Orchestra, The Washington Opera and The Washington Ballet.

The District is the home of a variety of small theaters, dance companies, and music groups. They include the Living Stage Theatre Company, Horizons Theatre, Pinpoints Theatre Company, Andrew Cacho African Drummers and Dancers, Contemporary Music Forum, Theatre Chamber Players, the Gala Hispanic Bilingual Theatre and many others. The demand for high quality arts programming and the District government's strong commitment to and support for development of the arts, have led to the identification of fourteen potential sites for the construction of small and mid-sized theatres in the revitalized downtown.

The District government established the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities in 1975, to assist, encourage and promote the arts. The Commission receives its primary funding from the District government, with additional support from the National Endowment for the Arts. In the last four years, while federal contributions to the arts have decreased, District government funding has more than doubled. The Commission is an eighteen member body appointed by the Mayor and assisted by a professional staff, headed by an executive director, who also serves as the Mayor's advisor for cultural affairs. Each year the Commission awards grants through a competitive peer panel review process to individual artists and arts organizations. Grants are awarded to nonprofit, tax-exempt arts organizations which have existed for at least two years and operate in Washington, D.C. In fiscal year 1985, the Commission awarded more than $1 million in grants to 184 individual artists and artistic groups. Some of the major arts and humanities grantees were The National Choral Foundation, The Folger Shakespeare Library, The National Symphony Youth Fellowship Program and The Washington Ballet. The Commission also sponsors the annual Mayor's Arts Awards, the most prestigious honor conferred by the District government on individual artists, arts organizations and patrons of the arts. In 1985, there were ten recipients of this award for their significant contributions to the cultural life of Washington, D.C.

COMMISSION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES EXPENDITURES
(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
Source of Funds*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
District Government	$791	$886	$916	$1,278	$1,673
Federal Government	452	390	301	361	432
Total	**$1,243**	**$1,276**	**$1,217**	**$1,639**	**$2,105**

*Private giving to the arts is not included.

Source: D.C. Commission on the Arts & Humanities

Recreation and Leisure Time Activities

Recreation services are located throughout the District in public schools, housing projects and neighborhood centers. Most of these services offered by the D.C. Department of Recreation are available at no charge to residents and visitors. In the 104 neighborhood year round recreation centers, people of all ages participate in leisure time activities. Playgrounds and fields provide opportunities for unstructured activities or for organized ones such as sports leagues for soccer, softball and football. Forty-five swimming pools, which include 19 large outdoor pools, 11 indoor pools, three of which are therapeutic pools, and 14 walk-to-learn children's pools were operated in 1985.

There are 13 senior citizens' centers and two adult centers offering daily activities to thousands of citizens. Some 450 children were served in 1985 in the 19 day care centers operated by the Department of Recreation and 650 children and youth were enrolled in the 13 before and after school centers. Throughout the year, therapeutic recreation programs for the mentally retarded and the physically disabled are provided in six specially equipped facilities.

Sixteen day camps, operated by the Department of Recreation, including six for handicapped children, provide enrichment activities for thousands of children during the summer months. The department also operates a resident camp, located in Scotland, Maryland, which provides many young people with the opportunity to enjoy the natural environment.

The 1986 fiscal year appropriated budget for the city's recreation services is $27.3 million. One million dollars were spent during fiscal 1985 to complete several capital improvements projects. These included the restoration of the fire-damaged Fairfax Recreation Center, grounds renovations at two playgrounds and development of an additional resident camp on the Potomac River.

RECREATION SERVICES
Fiscal Year 1985

Year Round Recreation Centers	104
Seasonal Centers	6
Adult Recreation Centers	2
Therapeutic Recreation Centers	6
Senior Citizens Centers	13
Tennis Courts	166
Day Care Centers	19
Before/After School Centers	13
Cooperative Play Centers	22
Youth Garden Demonstrations	3
Day Camps	11
Day Camps for Handicapped	6
Overnight Camp	1

Swimming Pools		
Indoor		11
Recreation Buildings	2	
School Buildings	9	
Outdoor		19
Walk-To-Learn		15
Total		**45**

Park and Water Acreage Fiscal Year, 1985	
Park Acres	
District	1,337
Federal	7,222
Total	**8,559**
Water Acreage	3,500

Source: D.C. Department of Recreation

Annual Recreation Events

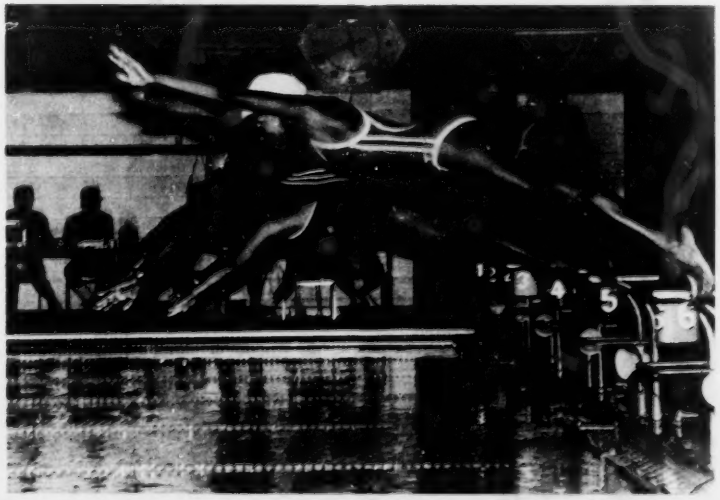
Several major annual events sponsored by the D.C. Department of Recreation promote community spirit and hometown pride. The annual Potomac Riverfest along the Southwest waterfront has in a few short years become a metropolitan event. Nearly 400,000 persons attended the 1985 festival that featured 12 tall ships and the famed oceanographer Jacques Cousteau and his research vessel, the "Calypso." The Riverfest celebrates the cooperative regional effort to restore the Potomac River.

The Senior Citizens' Olympic Games and the Senior Citizens' Picnic are annual events that encourage elderly residents to socialize and enjoy life. In 1985, 500 Olympic Games senior entrants competed in track and field events, bowling, swimming and other sports. More than 4,000 persons attended the annual picnic. Free transportation is provided by the city for seniors to these and other events throughout the year. An estimated 50,000 elderly persons were transported in 1985.

In 1985, 1,200 District youth participated in local sports competitions in order to qualify for the annual U.S. Youth Games held in Newark, New Jersey. One hundred and seventy-six youth qualified to represent the District of Columbia in the games along with youth from 13 other cities. The boys and the girls basketball teams won first-place awards. Also in 1985, more than 3,000 spectators encouraged 116 disabled young people in the Special Olympic games, as the handicapped displayed their determination and winning spirits.

Two other annual sport events are the 26.2 mile annual D.C. Marathon and the Mayor's Cup Invitational Amateur Boxing Tournament. In 1985, the marathon attracted some 2,000 long distance runners. The race was cited by *Runner's World* magazine as one of the best operated events of its kind in the nation. The Amateur Boxing Tournament, which was initiated in 1985, featured, during the four-day tournament, five District residents who are top-ranked in their divisions against competitors from seven east coast cities.

"Santa and the Care Bears" was the title of the department's 1985 Christmas stage production. A cast of some 100 young singers, dancers and musicians entertained more than 11,000 persons during the musical's seven-day run.



Competitive Swimming Event

Source: D.C. Department of Recreation

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Groundbreaking for the Anacostia Metrorail station

Transportation System

The overall transportation goal of the District government is to provide a balanced transportation system which meets the needs of all its users. To do so requires that the District's streets, alleys, bridges, bicycle paths and sidewalks be designed, constructed, maintained and repaired. The metropolitan area is served by three major transportation systems: the railroads, which are centered at Union Station, the Metrobus and Metrorail system, and the interstate highways. At the center of this transportation network, where the use is most intense, is the District of Columbia.

Streets and other public rights of way represent more than 25 percent of the District's land area. Maintenance and repair of streets are major activities of the Department of Public Works. Each year, since 1981, an average of 26 miles of District streets has been rehabilitated in order to repair damage caused by weather and heavy use. In July 1984, the District government launched a major initiative against the deterioration of streets. A "Pothole Hotline" was installed to receive calls about potholes and work was accelerated on street repairs, particularly during the summer months. During 1985, the pothole prevention program repaired the equivalent of 35 miles of 10-foot-wide roadway traffic lanes. Current rehabilitation activities include reconstruction of portions of Arizona, Georgia and New York Avenues; Reno and Military Roads; Carroll, Van Ness, K and H Streets Northwest; and the New Jersey Avenue, Key and the 12th Street Bridges.

Commercial activity and the quality of residential life depend on the safe and efficient movement of pedestrians and vehicles throughout the District. There were approximately 288,400 motor vehicles, of which 10,000 were taxis, registered in the District as of October 1, 1985. Registration of vehicles and the licensure of drivers are functions performed by the Department of Public Works. An immediate priority is the renovation of the District's traffic signal control system, including 1,300 signalized intersections. Over the next five years, electronic controls will replace the current mechanical devices, and a computerized communications network will facilitate signal monitoring and improve traffic flow.

There are now 36 miles of District-maintained bicycle routes in place. In 1985, legislation put into place a Comprehensive Bicycle Transportation and Safety Program, which reorganized the bicycle program, placing it in the Office of the Director of the Department of Public Works. The scope of staff responsibility increased and a citizen Bicycle Advisory Council was established.

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Total District FY 1986

Miles of streets	1,102
Miles of sidewalks	1,647
Miles of alleys	462
Bridges	231
Street lights	66,600
Signalized intersections	1,300

MILES OF ROAD RESURFACED

Fiscal Year						
1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1981-1985 Av. Annual*	*Planned 1986*
27.1	30.3	29.8*	21.2*	21.0	25.9	30.0

*The 1983 and 1984 figures published in *INDICES*, 1985 were revised to reflect actual, rather than planned work.

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Regulating Traffic

The Metropolitan Police Department, MPD, is responsible for regulating moving traffic and enforcing public safety on the District's streets and highways. In 1985, MPD continued its campaign to reduce traffic accidents especially through the increased enforcement against persons driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. MPD made 5,454 drunk driving arrests in 1985. Although the District experienced a decrease in traffic accidents and fatalities, the number of fatalities was at unacceptably high levels; nearly 44 percent of the fatalities was alcohol related.

In July 1985, Mayor Barry proposed to the Council of the District of Columbia a series of tough anti-drunk driving laws. The proposed legislation includes mandatory minimum fines for drunk driving, allows police to require a driver to take a preliminary breath test and permits an arrest without a warrant for driving while intoxicated. It would also make it illegal for drivers or passengers to drink alcohol or possess intoxicants, while riding in a motor vehicle on a public highway. Drivers arrested for drunk driving could have their vehicle impounded and persons going into a diversion program would have to pay a fee to the government to cover the cost of their arrest and processing. These measures are intended to strengthen public awareness of the seriousness of driving while intoxicated and improve the District's ability to get drunk drivers off the road. The legislation is still under consideration by the Council of the District of Columbia.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

	Calendar Year				
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Accidents	23,746	23,737	24,737	25,026	23,300
Fatalities	51	36	72	65	61
Alcohol Related Fatalities	16	14	37	25	27
Drunk Driving Arrests	3,344	3,826	5,464	5,645	5,454

Source: D.C. Metropolitan Police Department

Parking Enforcement

In order to protect pedestrian safety and motorists' rights and enhance the visual environment in the downtown area, the District has established an aggressive parking enforcement program. The parking enforcement program is designed to keep traffic circulating, so that shoppers, visitors and people conducting business may find a place to park. The District of Columbia's 13,000 blocks contain 260,000 parking spaces. At the end of fiscal year 1985, 2,357 blocks in residential neighborhoods had residential permit parking controls which restrict weekday parking by non-residents of a neighborhood. In non-residential areas, there were more than 13,000 metered parking spaces.

Regular enforcement of laws against illegal parking in spaces designed for entrances, business use, or rush hour traffic movement has made it somewhat easier for motorists and pedestrians to move around in what has become an increasingly busy city. Enforcement of time limits at parking meters by 74 parking control aides on the street daily has substantially increased the availability of short-term parking spaces. These strict regulations and their enforcement also have added to the revenues available to the District for enforcement and other programs. Adjudication of all non-moving violations is under the Department of Public Works. The total revenue generated by the Department's parking enforcement activities, including metering, ticketing, towing and booting, was $38 million in 1985, of which $9 million came from meters.

PARKING ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Parking Control Aides	49	49	61	61	74	79
Parking Meters	11,485	11,752	13,031	12,896	13,425	13,600
Meter Revenue Collections (In Millions)	$6.3	$6.7	$7.7	$8.2	$8.9	$9.5
Per Meter per Year	$553	$570	$591	$630	$683	$700
Ticketing Revenue Collections (In Millions)	$18.3	$19.4	$18.4	$19.4	$27.5	$35.0
Towing & Booting Revenue Collections (In Millions)	$1.9	$1.1	$1.1	$1.0	$1.0	$1.0

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Metrorail and Metrobus

The Metrorail and Metrobus systems are operated by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, WMATA, which is headquartered in the District of Columbia. The Authority operates under an interstate compact which was authorized by an act of Congress and by legislation passed by the District, Maryland and Virginia. Planning for a rapid rail system for the Washington metropolitan area began in 1960 when the National Capital Transportation Agency was established by the federal government. That agency was succeeded by WMATA in 1967. WMATA had its first groundbreaking ceremony for the rail system in 1969 at the Judiciary Square Station in the District. Since then, various route modifications have raised the official system mileage to 103 planned miles. The complete rail system is expected to cost $9 billion. In 1973, the Authority acquired the privately-owned bus systems in the District and in the adjacent counties in Maryland and Virginia.

The District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia are the three signatories of the compact. The WMATA Board has two voting members and two alternates from each signatory jurisdiction. The District members on the WMATA Board are chosen as follows: two members are appointed by the Mayor, with confirmation by the Council, and two members are appointed by the Council of the District of Columbia. The Virginia members are appointed by the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission; the Maryland members are appointed by the Washington Suburban Transit Commission. The WMATA Board hires a general manager for the system.

WMATA receives funds for capital construction and for operating expenses. Construction of the rail system started with appropriations of $100 million of federal funds and $50 million of District funds. Since 1969, the capital construction program has been funded with federally guaranteed bonds, to be repaid with 80 percent federal funds matched by 20 percent local funds. Over the years of the interstate compact, the District has transferred $2.3 billion of its interstate highway funds and $317 million of capital funds to finance the construction of the rail system. Maryland and Virginia have paid $533 million for rail construction and the federal government has funded $3.9 billion of the rail system construction.

Operating funds for bus and rail service come from the farebox, other operating revenues and operating subsidies from the local and federal governments. In fiscal year 1985, the cost recovery from the farebox was 47 percent. When all other operating revenues, such as advertising, interest income and bus charters, are counted, WMATA recovered 51.4 percent of their operating costs, requiring a 48.6 percent operating subsidy. WMATA provides reduced fares for elderly and handicapped riders.

The Metrorail system celebrated its tenth anniversary of operations on March 29, 1986. Ceremonies at the Old Post Office Pavilion commemorated the occasion of the opening of 4.6 track miles of the Red Line and the first five rail stations: Farragut North, Metro Center, Judiciary Square, Union Station and Rhode Island Avenue. On the first day of revenue service, some 19,913 passengers rode Metrorail. By June 1985, the annual average weekday ridership, not including school student riders, had reached 362,000.

The Metro System in the District

Another significant event during the year was the groundbreaking for the Anacostia Metrorail station. The construction of the Green Line will mean that Metrorail service will be available in 1991 to the residents of Anacostia. Construction was also started on the other end of the Green Line from Gallery Place to the Shaw station.

The District government subsidizes fares for all public and private school students who are in kindergarten through twelfth grade. Furthermore, the District government has opted to continue to provide a greater subsidy for bus service than the other governments in order to keep bus fares affordable for all riders.

Adopted Metro System

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Metrorail and Metrobus Operating Statistics

METRORAIL

WMATA Fiscal Year*	In Operation: Miles: D.C.	In Operation: Miles: System Incl. D.C.	In Operation: Stations: D.C.	In Operation: Stations: System Incl. D.C.	System Operating Cost: Per Car Mile	System Operating Cost: Per Passenger	Average Passenger Fare	System Rail Cost Recovery
1981	21.6	37.0	25	41	$5.02	$1.19	$ .70	60.8%
1982	23.7	39.2	28	44	6.19	1.38	.76	58.6
1983	26.3	42.4	31	47	6.94	1.49	.80	57.9
1984	26.3	46.7	31	51	7.70	1.57	.87	61.3
1985	30.7	60.5	33	60	6.81	1.64	1.01	68.0
1986 Planned	30.7	69.6	33	64	6.56	1.74	1.05	65.0
Total Planned	**38.2**	**103.0**	**43**	**87**	-	-	-	-

METROBUS

WMATA Fiscal Year*	Active Bus Fleet	Scheduled Bus Miles (Miles in 000s): System: D.C.	Scheduled Bus Miles (Miles in 000s): System: Incl. D.C.	System Operating Cost: Scheduled Mile	System Operating Cost: Per Passenger	Average Passenger Fare**	System Bus Cost Recovery
1981	1,543	22,507	53,942	$3.19	$1.24	$ .52	46.7%
1982	1,521	21,660	52,633	3.71	1.44	.54	43.4
1983	1,470	21,665	52,472	3.98	1.60	.57	40.0
1984	1,425	20,925	50,050	4.38	1.66	.61	40.6
1985	1,394	20,535	48,892	4.65	1.73	.63	41.2
1986 Planned	1,372	20,139	47,950	4.87	1.77	.62	38.3

* WMATA fiscal year is July to June.
**Reflects the effect of free transfers to Metrobus from Metrorail and reduced fares for students and senior citizens.

Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

WMATA Operating Revenue and Expense

When mass transportation riders' fares in 1985 are combined with other operating revenue sources such as advertising and bus charters, total operating revenues for both bus and rail service covered about 51.4 percent of the cost of transit service. Consequently, federal and local jurisdictions provide less than half of the cost of the operations of the Metrorail and Metrobus system through subsidization. The rail subsidy is computed system-wide based on an allocation formula which is calculated on the number of stations operational in a jurisdiction, resident ridership and population/population density of a jurisdiction. Using this formula, the District in 1986 is paying 43.2 percent of the system rail subsidy. The bus subsidy is computed on a jurisdiction basis by calculating its share of service, bus miles and bus hours, minus the revenues generated by that service. This computation results in the District paying in 1986 close to 50.7 percent of the bus subsidy. The District's total payment to WMATA in 1986 is estimated to be $104.2 million including bus, rail and student subsidies, federal assistance and debt service for $1 billion in federally guaranteed bonds sold to start construction on the Metrorail system. The District's payment for the Metrobus and rail operating expense, not including federal assistance, amounted to $163 per capita in fiscal year 1986.

WMATA'S OPERATING COSTS AND SUBSIDY
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year*					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Operating Budget						
Bus	$174.8	$195.9	$208.5	$219.2	$227.5	$233.7
Rail	90.3	107.6	120.7	137.4	165.2	188.5
Construction Management	.4	.5	.8	1.1	.7	.9
Total	**$265.5**	**$304.0**	**$330.0**	**$357.7**	**$393.4**	**$423.1**
Total Revenues						
Bus	$ 81.6	$ 85.0	$ 83.4	$ 89.0	$ 93.6	$ 89.6
Rail	54.9	63.2	69.9	84.3	112.3	122.6
Total	**$136.5**	**$148.2**	**$153.3**	**$173.3**	**$205.9**	**$212.2**
Total Subsidy						
Bus	$ 93.2	$110.9	$125.1	$130.2	$133.9	$144.1
Rail	35.4	44.4	50.8	53.1	52.9	65.9
Construction Management	.4	.5	.8	1.1	.7	.9
Total	**$129.0**	**$155.8**	**$176.7**	**$184.4**	**$187.5**	**$210.9**
Cost Recovery	51.4%	48.8%	46.5%	48.4%	51.4%	49.8%
Subsidy Per Capita**						
System, including D.C.	$37.12	$47.84	$ 58.40	$ 69.50	$ 70.75	$ 79.58
District	$72.22	$98.33	$121.82	$131.65	$149.40	$163.25

* WMATA's fiscal year is July to June.
**Population constant, 1980 Census.

Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Metrorail and Metrobus Ridership

Of the planned 103-mile Metrorail system, more than 60.5 miles and 60 stations were in operation throughout the District and service areas of Maryland and Virginia at the end of 1985. The expansion of the rail system has contributed to an increase in public transportation usage over the last ten years. In 1985, the average weekday ridership of both bus and rail service exceeded the 1975, pre-rail level by 53 percent. The average weekday Metrorail ridership in fiscal year 1985 was 14.2 percent above the previous year's level, whereas bus ridership decreased slightly. This reflects WMATA policy of saving on transit cost by reducing bus mileage as additional rail service becomes available. Total ridership of the bus system in fiscal year 1985 was 131.8 million trips, down 9.6 million or 7 percent since 1981. The total rail system ridership was 100.5 million trips, up 24.9 million or 33 percent since 1981.

ANNUAL RIDERSHIP*
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year**					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Metrorail	75.6	78.5	80.8	87.8	100.5	113.4
Metrobus	141.4	136.0	130.3	131.6	131.8	136.7

AVERAGE WEEKDAY RIDERSHIP*

	Fiscal Year**				
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Metrobus	457,790	450,960	435,123	434,984	433,574
Metrorail	279,674	288,869	293,690	317,006	362,079
Total* **	**609,933**	**613,593**** **	**600,470**** **	**613,458**	**655,528**

* School riders have been excluded.
** WMATA fiscal year is July to June.
*** The combined ridership is derived through information collected during the annual spring Metrorail Passenger Survey. In 1983, 43.7 percent of the rail riders used Metrobus. This percentage was carried forward to 1984, as no passenger survey was conducted. The percentage in 1985 is 38.7 percent.
****Note revision in data published in *INDICES*, 1985.

Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Impact of Metrorail

Construction of the Metrorail system has had a profound impact on the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, its people and its business enterprises. This impact can be measured in terms of improved speed and ease of travel and increased real property taxes from development and higher property values around Metrorail stations. It has also improved the quality of life as new and more accessible concentrations of businesses and entertainment have developed. These changes are most evident in the changes in travel patterns and economic development in the region.

Travel Pattern Changes

In 1985, the Metrorail system carried 100 million riders. The latest study of the impact of Metrorail on travel patterns was published by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments in 1983, covering the period 1975 to May 1982. The study reported a variety of indicators that the rail system had diverted substantial numbers of automobile and bus travelers from the highway system. This is particularly noteworthy in light of regional increases in the number of residents and workers.

With 39.2 miles of track and 44 stations operating in May 1982, Metrorail was carrying an average of 298,300 riders per week. Some 50.3 percent of those riders would have travelled by automobile and 30.7 percent by bus. Therefore, the increase in automobiles coming into the central employment area of the District during the morning rush hour increased only 6 percent, from 1977 to 1982, and bus trips decreased by 36 percent, while the total number of trips increased by 42 percent. In May 1982, some 65 percent of those travelling by Metrorail walked to their entry station and 80 percent walked from their exit station to their destination.

As Metrorail stations have opened, WMATA has revised bus routes to eliminate duplicate service and lower transit costs. Consequently, the COG study found that bus miles decreased from 1976 to 1982, while the number of bus passengers increased slightly. Thus the passenger per mile ratio increased, making for improved Metrobus efficiency. During that period, total transit ridership increased from an average weekday count of 425,000 to 607,000 riders; bus-only riders decreased from 403,000 to 314,000. Since two-thirds of the rail riders are going to or from work, this diversion of bus travelers had its greatest impact on relieving rush hour highway traffic.

Impact of Development

The Metrorail system is having a dramatic effect on the pattern of development in the region. The value of housing within walking distance of rail stations has increased. Commercial development around stations has stimulated increases in tax revenues and jobs. Shopping, entertainment and services have expanded significantly around Metrorail stations.

WMATA reported in the spring of 1986, that the rail system has spurred an estimated $3 billion in adjacent private development. It is estimated that another $2 billion in such development will occur with completion of the 103 mile system. According to WMATA, 500 nonresidential projects have been started in Metrorail station areas in the last five years. Nearly 55 percent of all regional jobs are near Metrorail stations. WMATA employs 8,100 people and an additional 2,000 are employed by WMATA contractors associated with rail construction.

Sources: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, *Travel Findings Report Update: Changes in Travel Behavior*, September 1983
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Water Distribution System

The Potomac River is the source of the water supply for Washington, D.C. Water is processed at the Washington Aqueduct which is operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and funded by the District government. The District's water purification and supply system has a capacity of 264 million gallons per day and the supply is considered to be sufficient to meet the needs of the District into the 21st century.

In 1985, 176.2 million gallons of water were distributed per day to the District government. This water was delivered to residential and commercial customers by the D.C. Department of Public Works through the 1,289 miles of watermains, which were supplied by pumping stations located at Bryant Street, Reno Road and in Anacostia.

The efficiency of the water supply system is seriously impaired by the age of the pipes, portions of which were built in the 19th century, by the quality of the initial installation of the system, and by the quality of the materials originally used. Unacceptable waste occurs as water seeps through leaks and faulty valves. The condition of the pipes can now be detected with new technology and progress is being made on eliminating leakage. Although the cost of repairs and maintenance in the system has been increased by the repair program, the cost of water distribution operations can be reduced over the long term by eliminating leaks.

Construction of a crosstown watermain was completed in 1985. The watermain cost $41.4 million and took eight years to complete. Capital funds of $10 million were spent on the water supply system in fiscal year 1985. Future expenditures will be substantial for rehabilitating the water supply system and operating a routine preventive maintenance program.

An investment has already been made in the replacement of water meters to improve the accuracy of measuring the water pumped to individual users. This program began in 1981 and will be ongoing; it is designed to ensure that residential meters are used no more than ten years and commercial meters no more than three years before replacement and that meters can be located in places, providing access to meter readers.

ACTIVE WATER CUSTOMERS

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Customers					
Residential	94,985	98,877	97,430	96,978	96,120
Commercial	11,064	13,000	13,980	14,435	16,213
Government	2,035	2,054	1,787	1,708	2,316
Miscellaneous	2,565	242	421	1,098	1,158
Total	**110,649**	**114,173**	**113,618**	**114,219**	**115,807**

WATER METERS

	Fiscal Year				
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Water Meters Installed/Replaced					
Residential	12,456	10,966	14,080	14,888	14,210
Commercial	2,045	8,463	2,716	831	2,548
Government	33	397	695	0	51
Total	**14,534**	**19,826**	**17,491**	**15,719**	**16,809**

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Water and Sewer Services

In the last four years, major improvements in billings and collections for water and sewer utility services have been made. Water billing is now computerized, a customer service office handles walk-in complaints and questions and a phone bank system processes calls in a timely manner. Currently, the majority of water bills are based on actual meter readings and accuracy of the billings has steadily improved over the last five years. Consumer satisfaction has grown and service is consistent and reliable.

The cost of providing potable water, treating the wastewater and disposing of the water sewage is accounted for in the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund. In addition to operating expenses, the fund reflects the capital costs amortized over the useful life of the infrastructure improvements. The fund was established in 1981 so that water and sewer services would be treated on a business-like basis. Other jurisdictions have similar accounting structures enabling them to go to the bond market to finance water and sewer construction projects through revenue bonds.

Customer charges for water and sewer services in the District are comparable with those of the surrounding jurisdictions. In past years, water and sewer services have been subsidized by the District's General Fund. As part of a plan to make the water and sewer service enterprise more self-sufficient, legislation was approved in 1984 that raises the water and sewer rates during the next few years. Controlling further cost increases will be difficult in light of the age and deterioration of the system and the capital investment that will be necessary to maintain and increase its capacity.

WATER AND SEWER SERVICE BILLINGS AND COLLECTIONS
($ In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Water and Sewer Accrued Revenue	$46,432	$49,242	$52,300	$67,553	$86,048	$105,333
Water and Sewer Cash Collection	35,389	48,154	53,125	58,050	80,660	100,400
Ratio — Collections to Accrued Revenue	76%	98%	102%	86%	94%	95%

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater travels from homes, commercial establishments and some 21,000 storm water catch basins, through 1,800 miles of sewer pipe and 24 pumping stations to the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant located in far Southwest Washington. Blue Plains is a regional facility, operated by the District, with a treatment capacity of 309 million gallons a day. It is one of the largest advanced wastewater treatment facilities in the world. The plant treats wastewater from the District, sections of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland, Fairfax County, Loudoun County and the town of Vienna, Virginia. In fiscal year 1986, the District's share of the operating expense of Blue Plains will be $50 million.

Wastewater Flow

Under a Memorandum of Understanding executed October 7, 1970, and a regional agreement signed in June 1974, the plant capacity of 309 million gallons a day, mgd, is allocated among the area governments, with the District's share being 135 million gallons a day. In September 1985, a Blue Plains Intermunicipal Agreement was signed by all jurisdictions that use Blue Plains. The Agreement allocates the future 370 mgd of wastewater treatment capacity among the user jurisdictions, outlines a long-range sludge management plan, establishes a cost-sharing formula and sets an allocation policy for use of the Blue Plains treatment capacity beyond the year 2010. The agreement guarantees the District of Columbia adequate wastewater treatment capacity beyond the year 2000. Expanding development in the District and throughout the region has created the need for additional wastewater treatment capacity. The District is taking the lead with Maryland and Virginia in studying the means of achieving the expansion by increasing the wastewater treatment capacity at Blue Plains to 370 million gallons a day, expanding other existing area plants or constructing a new plant.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT AT BLUE PLAINS
(Millions of Gallons per Day)

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Total Wastewater Treated	280.3	291.1	294.7	309.0	294.3	330.0
D.C. Wastewater Flow	132.2	132.8	132.7	133.2	133.4	133.0
D.C. Storm Flow	22.8	31.1	28.8	48.5	28.2	NA

Reducing Flow

The need for additional capacity is directly related to the ability to reduce the flow of storm water into the sewer lines. The District, along with other older eastern cities, has a combined storm and sanitary sewer system. This allows rain water to flow into the wastewater treatment system, instead of directly into the river. It is estimated that the storm flow in the District was 28.2 million gallons a day in 1985. This flow does not count against the District's allocation. Normally rain water would not require treatment. The District is currently pursuing with the federal Environmental Protection Agency the approval of a project to separate the storm sewers from the sanitary sewers. The combined sewer overflow abatement program will reduce the spillover of untreated wastewater into the Potomac River.

Water conservation is another way to reduce flows into the treatment plant. This can be accomplished if consumers repair their leaks and avoid excessive or unnecessary recreational or other water uses. At the same time, the District ensures that ground water infiltration is reduced and that sewer repair is an on-going activity.

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Sludge Disposal

The byproduct of wastewater treatment is sludge. The major jurisdictions contributing flow to Blue Plains are responsible for removing their share of sludge from the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, WSSC, manages sludge for the Maryland jurisdictions, and Fairfax County manages the Virginia share. The Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, places strict controls on the disposal of sludge to ensure the safety of the public and the environment. The disposal of sludge is becoming increasingly difficult because of the increased volume caused by higher levels of wastewater treatment.

The District, with its limited land area, has no place within its boundaries to dispose of sludge. An agreement was reached last year with Montgomery, Prince George's and Fairfax Counties to take a regional approach to sludge disposal. On September 30, 1984, a five-year regional sludge contract was signed by these jurisdictions. The contract recognizes the District's minority contracting law which requires 35 percent minority owned business participation.

The principal means of sludge disposal at the present time is through composting and land application. The Blue Plains Intermunicipal Agreement signed by all of the Blue Plains user jurisdictions in September 1985 outlines a long-range sludge disposal plan, calling for a combination of composting in Montgomery County and mechanized composting and incineration at Blue Plains. The agreement also proposes an implementation schedule, contingency plans and a cost-sharing formula.

SLUDGE FROM WASTEWATER TREATMENT
(Tons per Day)

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
District	838	839	945	1,254	1,174	1,200
Maryland	587	561	672	702	699	750
Virginia	90	90	107	44	40	40
Total	**1,515**	**1,490**	**1,724**	**2,000**	**1,913**	**1,990**

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Solid Waste Collection and Disposal

The D.C. Department of Public Works collects solid waste from all single family residences and multifamily residences with fewer than four units. By law, collection from apartment buildings, businesses and institutions is handled by private firms at the expense of the property owners. In addition to private residential trash collections, the Department of Public Works cleans the streets and alleys and collects trash from public receptacles.

In 1980, the supercan, a 90-gallon plastic trash container, was put into service to improve the efficiency of solid waste operations. From 1980 through 1983, the District placed more than 72,000 supercans in use, primarily in Wards 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8. The advantages of the supercan are improved cleanliness, additional refuse capacity and the ability to be handled mechanically. The supercans have been placed in all residential neighborhoods where collection trucks can enter the streets, alleys and housing structures to permit this type of once-a-week collection; nearly 70 percent of the residential collection is being handled with supercan, the most advanced level of mechanization. In 1986, approximately 28,000 trash containers are being distributed in those wards which cannot use supercans. These 32 gallon containers will help the public to keep the District's streets cleaner.

The District disposes of the solid waste which it collects through incineration at the Benning Road Solid Waste Reduction Center and at the Lorton, Virginia landfill. Private haulers use both the incinerator and the Lorton landfill on a scheduled fee basis. The issue facing the District in solid waste management is one of ensuring adequate long-term disposal capacity at a reasonable cost.

NUMBER OF RESIDENCES SERVED AND NUMBER OF SUPERCANS

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Number of Residences	99,340	98,940	97,690	98,940	99,500	101,000
Supercans Added Each Year*	34,140	36,800	1,500	2,000	2,600	3,000

TONS OF SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Solid Waste Collection						
District Collection						
Residential	158,958	157,497	157,284	161,901	165,393	172,000
Public Receptacles	2,588	1,667	1,237	1,600	1,800	1,900
Streets and Alleys	14,942	13,272	14,055	14,500	14,345	14,500
Total	**176,488**	**172,436**	**172,576**	**178,001**	**181,538**	**188,400**
Percent Publicly Collected	38.6%	35.2%	32.8%	33.3%	28.9%	27.4%
Private Collection	280,624	317,481	350,873	357,199	445,514	500,600
Percent Privately Collected	61.4%	64.8%	67.2%	66.7%	71.1%	72.6%
Solid Waste Disposal						
Tons Incinerated	198,355	182,908	186,243	190,000	99,080**	110,000
Tons Landfilled	258,757	307,009	340,206	345,200	527,972	579,000
Total	**457,112**	**489,917**	**526,449**	**535,200**	**627,052**	**689,000**

* Includes replacement supercans.
**Note the District incinerator was closed to commercial haulers 194 of 260 operating days in fiscal 1985.

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Public Safety

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Policeman comforts lost child.

Emergency Preparedness & Special Event Planning

Emergency preparedness operations in Washington, D.C. are designed to meet the unique role the city has as the seat of the national government, a major tourist attraction, an international center and the hometown of more than 629,000 persons. A major component of these operations is the city's emergency management program which plans for any eventuality that could have a harmful effect on residents, workers and visitors in the District of Columbia.

Providing for the response to emergencies is a shared responsibility of several departments and agencies of the District government. In addition to the Police and Fire Departments, departments such as Public Works, Consumer and Regulatory Affairs and Human Services also have some operational responsibilities for emergency response. However, the D.C. Office of Emergency Preparedness, OEP, has the responsibility for planning and coordinating the city's resources and personnel for the preservation and protection of lives and property in emergency situations. The Director of OEP chairs the Mayor's Emergency Preparedness Policy Council and the Mayor's Special Events Task Group. The Policy Council addresses program issues and formulates policy recommendations for the Mayor on governmental response to emergencies and disasters. The Task Group serves as the coordinating and planning mechanism for the many public activities and demonstrations that take place in the city. These events, such as the 1985 presidential inauguration celebration which, unfortunately had most of its outdoors activities cancelled due to the extreme cold, require months of preparation and planning by the Task Group.

1985 MAJOR SCHEDULED EVENTS

	Attendance
Adams Morgan Day	250,000
Anti-Apartheid Demonstration	4,000
50th Presidential Inaugural Activities	100,000
Fourth of July Celebration	500,000
Hispanic American Festival	250,000
The March for Life	50,000
The Potomac Riverfest	400,000
St. Patrick's Day Parade	75,000

In December 1985, a 24-hour citizen information and referral service, "8 D.C. HELP" was established in the Office of Emergency Preparedness. The new system is expected to relieve the 911 emergency number for police, fire and ambulance calls. Approximately 450,000 non-emergency calls are received annually on the 911 system. By dialing 8 DC-HELP, citizens may lodge a complaint, report a potentially dangerous situation or inquire about District government services. In addition to the 8 DC-HELP system, OEP maintains a 24-hour Executive Command and Control Center, commonly referred to as the Mayor's Command Center, to serve as a single point of contact for the District government.

MAYOR'S COMMAND CENTER

	FY 1985 Telephone Contacts
Police and fire-related emergencies	671
Miscellaneous emergencies	2,857
Special events	1,301
Referrals to other agencies	10,930

Source: D.C. Office of Emergency Preparedness

Fire Services

The District government provides fire protection to all residents, visitors and properties in the District of Columbia. The Fire Department attempts to prevent fires, through inspection and removal of potential fire hazards and fire prevention programs. In addition to fire protection, the Department responds to floods, automobile, train and airplane crashes and performs special duties such as presidential helicopter escort and fire prevention at mass demonstrations. In order to extinguish the fires that do occur, the Fire Department maintains fire fighting companies throughout the District housing, in fiscal year 1986, 32 engine companies, 17 aerial ladder companies, 4 rescue squads and 1 fire boat. These units are organized into 8 battalions, which are located in 33 fire stations.

There has been an average of 6,290 fires annually in the District since 1982 with a low proportion of between 5 and 7 percent being incendiary fires of criminal origin. Another 1 to 2 percent of the fires are classified as being of suspicious origin. False alarms have been a minimal 3 percent of all alarms in recent years due to the replacement of telegraph fire alarm boxes with telephone boxes. The dollar value of property losses was extraordinarily high in 1985 because of the $100 million loss at the Post Office headquarters in the L'Enfant Plaza. Otherwise, fire loss decreased from 1984 and the loss per fire was less than half the 1984 rate.

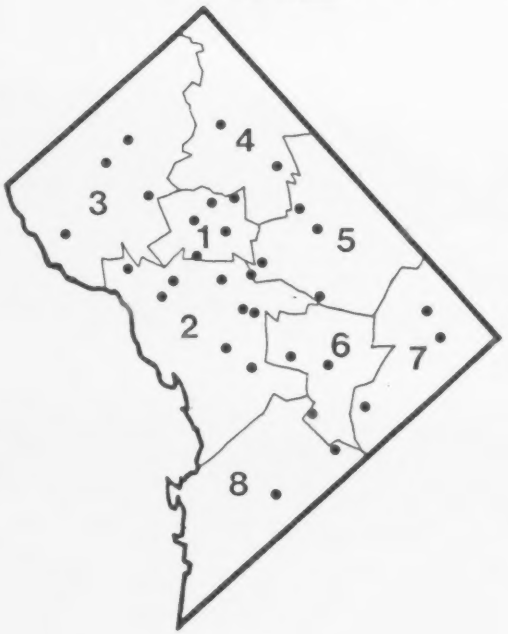
FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATING STATISTICS

	Fiscal Year			
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Total Alarms	41,744	40,295	46,843	42,870
Percent False Alarms	3%	3%	3%	3%
Total Fires	6,353	6,188	5,766	6,851
Incendiary Fires**	7%	7%	7%	5%
Suspicious Fires***	2%	1%	2%	1%
Fire Injuries				
Firefighter Injuries	284	247	244	364
Civilian Injuries	276	259	200	223
Fire Deaths				
Firefighter Deaths	0	0	1	1
Civilian Deaths	21	16	35	21
Total Loss in Millions	$14.1	$27.4	$38.3	$120.6
Fire Inspections	19,027	21,868****	16,367****	19,906
Firefighters	1,262	1,306	1,265	1,270
Firefighters per 1,000 Population	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Number of Fire Stations Rehabilitated	1	3	2	1

* Revision of data published in *INDICES*, 1985.
** Of a criminal nature.
*** Of a questionable nature.
****Revised to include both Fire Prevention and Fire Fighting Divisions in all years.

Source: D.C. Fire Department

LOCATION OF ENGINE COMPANIES BY WARD



Fire Department Emergency Ambulance Service

The Fire Department provides emergency ambulance service; fifteen basic life support units handle calls which are not immediately life threatening; seven advanced life support units handle patients whose lives are at risk. These units respond to over 100,000 calls a year. This exceptionally heavy workload results in the average response time of ambulances being higher than the District government desires, and studies are currently underway to reduce the workload and improve response time. The average time between a call for help to an ambulance appearing on the scene was 9.2 minutes in 1985. With the addition of three more ambulance units in 1986 and the implementation of new dispatch and control techniques, the response time is expected to improve.

The Department routinely dispatches basic and advanced life support ambulances and fire companies to serious emergencies such as traffic accidents, fires and explosions. Almost 60 percent of all calls result in a patient being transported to the hospital. In fiscal year 1985, there were 64,332 patient transports to District hospitals. Some 15,473 or 24 percent of these ambulance trips originated in Ward 2. The high concentration of ambulance trips in Ward 2 reflects the presence of a large day-time workforce in the central employment district. There is a charge of $55 for basic life support and $70 for advanced life support, per person for every transport. In fiscal year 1985, $1.2 million was collected for ambulance services.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

Ambulance Trips to Hospitals From the Scene of the Emergency

	Fiscal Year	
	1984	*1985*
Ward		
1	9,198	9,430
2	15,471	15,473
3	3,358	3,171
4	5,351	5,306
5	8,293	8,504
6	8,193	8,353
7	6,731	6,802
8	6,647	7,293
Total	**63,242**	**64,332**

Hospital Destinations

	Total Transports Fiscal Year	
	1984	*1985*
Capitol Hill	6,212	5,873
Children's	3,099	2,891
Columbia	184	143
D.C. General	11,387	12,269
Georgetown University	3,312	3,162
George Washington University	7,301	8,401
Hadley Memorial	1,488	1,564
Howard University	7,679	7,553
Providence	3,533	3,996
Southeast Community	6,438	6,954
Sibley	814	682
Veterans Administration	1,560	1,537
Walter Reed	291	232
Washington Hospital Center	8,601	7,503
Washington Hospital MedStar	1,275	1,511
Other Hospitals	68	61
Total	**63,242**	**64,332**

Source: D.C. Fire Department

Police Protection

The mission of the Metropolitan Police Department is to protect the lives and property of the 626,900 residents, the 400,000 commuters who work in the District of Columbia and the 17.9 million visitors who come to the nation's capital each year. The Metropolitan Police Department has the added duty of providing escort services for the President and visiting foreign dignitaries and policing the numerous demonstrations conducted by those who come to petition the national government. In 1986, the Metropolitan Police Department employs an average of 3,850 full-time police officers and 500 civilians.

The National Uniform Crime Reporting System separates crimes into Part I crimes and Part II crimes, as defined in the tables below. A recent report covering Part I crimes showed that as of 1985 there was a six percent decrease in crime in the District of Columbia, while the surrounding counties reported increases of two to ten percent. Reported crime in the District of Columbia has been decreasing steadily since 1981. Between 1981 and 1985, reports of Part I crimes in the District of Columbia declined by 26 percent. Reported Part II offenses increased 10.6 percent, and the total for all crimes declined by almost 18 percent.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

	Calendar Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Percent Change 1981 - 1985*
Part I Crimes Reported						
Homicide	223	194	186	175	148	-33.6%
Rape	414	421	406	366	337	-18.6
Robbery	10,399	9,137	7,698	6,087	5,230	-49.7
Assault	3,432	3,645	3,646	4,097	4,457	+29.9
Burglary	16,832	14,774	12,483	10,954	10,004	-40.6
Larceny	32,845	33,435	29,405	27,471	24,873	-24.3
Auto Theft	3,765	4,086	3,955	4,374	5,024	+33.4
Arson	430	379	371	333	294	-31.6
Total	**68,340**	**66,071**	**58,150**	**53,857**	**50,367**	**-26.3%**
Part II Crimes Reported						
Drugs	4,837	5,241	6,004	6,649	7,328	+51.5%
Vandalism	4,946	5,072	4,768	4,919	5,264	+ 6.4
Simple Assault	1,870	1,769	1,952	2,211	2,320	+24.1
Fugitive	1,983	1,154	975	723	817	-58.8
Prostitution	1,029	1,212	1,547	1,757	1,506	+46.4
Stolen Property	285	313	314	305	273	- 4.2
Weapons	794	886	817	889	919	+15.7
Fraud	924	729	647	622	702	-24.0
Forgery	971	530	550	462	505	-48.0
Embezzlement	270	219	[illegible]	177	216	-20.0
Sex Offenses	567	516	520	640	687	+21.2
Other Part II	2,137	2,266	1,982	2,024	2,258	+ 5.7
Total	**20,613**	**19,907**	**20,270**	**21,378**	**22,795**	**+10.6%**

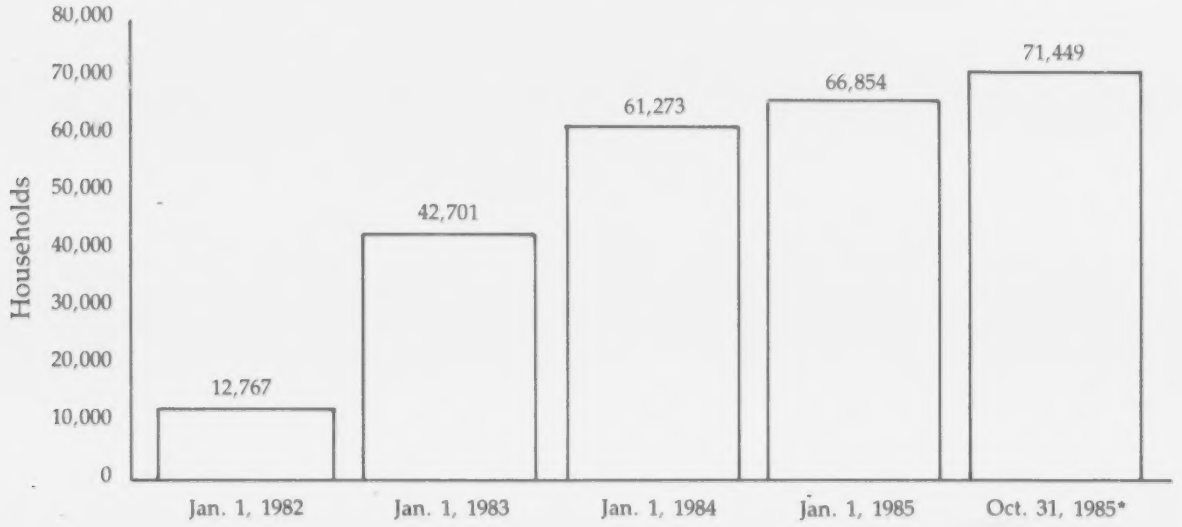
Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Within its broad mission, the Metropolitan Police Department works with other law enforcement agencies and with citizens to prevent and reduce crime. Through cooperative efforts with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, the Police Department expanded its ability to identify the primary suppliers of heroin in the District of Columbia. Efforts of a MPD/DEA Task Force in 1985 produced 88 arrests and the recovery of heroin with a street value of $8.1 million. The Task Force also made another 109 arrests and recovered cocaine with a street value of $2.5 million and $12 million of PCP.

During fiscal year 1985, the Repeat Offender Project, ROP, arrested 783 offenders, 88 percent of whom were charged with a felony. Some 65 percent of the offenders arrested were on pretrial and/or post-trial release at the time of their arrest. In addition, the Repeat Offender Project closed 17 fencing operations and seized more than $1.7 million of stolen property, bringing the total value of stolen property recovered by ROP since its inception in May 1982 to $4.9 million.

In September 1985, fourteen different crime-fighting initiatives were combined into Police and Citizens Together, PACT. Principal among the programs in PACT is the Neighborhood Watch Program. The number of households participating in this anti-burglary program has increased steadily from its inception. In 1982, 12,767 households were involved in Neighborhood Watch. At the time PACT was established in 1985, 71,449 households were involved in preventing crimes in their neighborhoods. Other components of PACT are reward programs for citizens who provide information leading to arrests.

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH PROGRAM PARTICIPATING HOUSEHOLDS



*Participating Households as of October 31, 1985

Source: D.C. Metropolitan Police Department

Arrests

More suspects were apprehended for crimes in 1985 than in each of the previous three years. The increase in arrests from 1984 to 1985 was 7.7 percent even though there was a decrease of almost 18 percent in reported crime during the year. Arrests of juveniles increased by 17.5 percent and adult arrests increased by 6.9 percent. Part I adult arrests were up 1.6 percent during the year and Part I juvenile arrests were up by 19 percent. Drug arrests increased during the year by more than 12 percent and the number of juvenile drug arrests in 1985 was almost 39 percent greater than in 1984. This improvement in the ratio of arrests to reported offenses represent a significant increase in police productivity.

PART I ARRESTS

	ADULT					JUVENILE				
	Calendar Year					Calendar Year				
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Homicide	179	156	173	136	107	12	5	3	4	15
Rape	118	135	129	139	136	18	7	15	20	22
Robbery	1,448	1,224	1,153	1,023	1,030	462	457	434	388	431
Assault	1,388	1,475	1,491	1,602	1,858	228	200	203	238	518
Burglary	1,494	1,447	1,335	1,232	1,475	572	503	515	384	374
Larceny	3,770	3,467	3,508	3,635	3,156	768	724	648	512	343
Auto Theft	808	895	890	1,035	1,193	360	318	419	497	725
Arson	37	45	56	52	40	8	14	13	8	15
Total	**9,242**	**8,844**	**8,735**	**8,854**	**8,995**	**2,428**	**2,228**	**2,250**	**2,051**	**2,443**

PART II ARRESTS

	ADULT					JUVENILE				
	Calendar Year					Calendar Year				
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Drug	6,065	6,555	7,622	7,827	8,649	343	316	439	635	883
Part II Crimes (Excluding Drugs)	20,154	21,906	23,443	23,229	24,999	676	731	646	675	623
Total	**26,219**	**28,461**	**31,065**	**31,056**	**33,648**	**1,019**	**1,047**	**1,085**	**1,310**	**1,506**

Source: D.C. Metropolitan Police Department

Juvenile Delinquency

When juveniles are arrested by the Metropolitan Police Department or by any other law enforcement agency in the District of Columbia, their cases are referred to the D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel for prosecution. Juvenile cases are handled in a different manner than adult cases in the criminal justice system. For example, the initial hearing must be held within 24 hours of the youth being apprehended. At the initial hearing probable cause must be established and a decision made as to whether the youth should be detained or returned to the parent, pending a fact finding hearing. These hearings take place before a judge in the Family Division of Superior Court. If the juvenile is found guilty at the fact finding hearing, the judge may order up to two years of commitment. The court must be petitioned for an extension of the commitment beyond the maximum of two years.

The number of juvenile cases referred to the D.C. Office of Corporation Counsel by the police has been on the increase in the last three years. When a case is referred, the Corporation Counsel reviews the facts in the case and decides whether to file a petition with the court to prosecute. Before making a final determination, the Corporation Counsel must consider the recommendations of the Social Services Division of the Superior Court as to whether the youth is in need of rehabilitation. The number of petitions filed has paralleled the increase in cases referred.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

	Fiscal Year			
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*Projected 1986*
Cases Referred by the Police	3,875	3,983	4,140	4,429
Petitions Filed	2,625	2,770	2,803	3,230
Cases Adjudicated (Trials & Guilty Pleas)	1,377	1,413	1,370	1,475
Cases Adjudicated (Consent Decrees)	270	305	273	275
Cases Dismissed	1,000	946	833	775
Cases Pending	558	104	421	400

Source: D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

Juvenile Justice System

The Youth Services Administration, YSA, in the Department of Human Services is responsible for the care and supervision of juveniles who have been detained and or committed for violations of the law. In addition, YSA provides services to youth who have been adjudicated as PINS, persons who are in need of supervision. Juveniles are detained in the Receiving Home. By law a juvenile's detention is for a period of no more than twenty-four hours between arrest and an initial hearing before a judge. Most juveniles are released by the judge into the custody of their parents or guardians. However, some youth, because of the severity of the crime or their record, may be ordered detained in a youth group home or institution. In 1985, 1,695 youth were detained. Juveniles, who are detained in their own homes, youth group homes or foster homes are provided with support services. As of February 25, 1986, counselors supervised 401 youth who were living in the community.

Committed juveniles are those persons who have been found guilty by a judge. The juvenile may be committed to an institution such as Cedar Knoll or Oak Hill or placed in a youth group home. All juvenile commitments may not exceed a period of two years.

YOUTH UNDER COURT ORDERS

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Projected 1986*
Detained						
Number Detained	1,607	1,676	1,592	1,525	1,695	1,700
Committed						
October 1 census	574	580	577	553	560	562
Admissions during year	358	342	337	330	347	350
In care during year	932	922	914	883	907	912
Discharged during year	352	345	361	323	345	360

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division and the Youth Services Administration

Pretrial Services

The D.C. Bail Project was established at Georgetown University in 1966 by Public Law 89-519 to address the problems of pretrial release. In 1970, Public Law 91-358 expanded the responsibilities of the agency and Public Law 95-388 changed the name to the Pretrial Services Agency in 1978. The Pretrial Services Agency, an independent agency, is a part of the District of Columbia court system.

The Pretrial Services Agency assists the courts of the District of Columbia in determining the eligibility of arrestees for pretrial release. The goal of the Pretrail Services Agency is to facilitate appropriate nonfinancial release alternatives which ensure both court appearance and community safety. The agency gathers background information on all arrestees and makes recommendations to the courts concerning appropriate conditions of pretrial release. The agency monitors persons released by the courts to ensure compliance with court-ordered release conditions and reports violations to the court.

The increase in arrests and the increased time from arrest to trial contributed to an expanded workload under the supervision of the Pretrial Services Agency over the last five years. Without this program, more persons would likely be detained pending trial in the D.C. Detention Facility. In 1985, the Pretrial Services Agency continued its drug screening program, which began in 1984. Arrestees are tested for use of the following controlled substances: heroin, PCP, cocaine, amphetamines and methadone. Urinalysis tests are used to conduct drug surveillance of persons released pending trial to ensure that they are not violating conditions of their release. In 1985, 36,469 tests were administered; 66 percent was found to be drug positive.

CONTACT WITH ARRESTEES

	Calendar Year				
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Papered Cases Interviewed	18,981	18,910	20,190	22,153	25,948
Court Date Notification Letters	45,255	56,595	55,708	56,296	61,946
Follow-up Telephone Calls	34,847	36,152	34,167	20,385	19,072
In-person Check-in Visits	16,526	18,931	21,363	32,049	27,490
Violations Sent to U.S. Attorney	930	1,010	1,184	2,298	3,049
Pretrial Compliance Reports	325	260	175	336	439
Service Referrals to Veterans Administration & Other Private/Public Service Agencies	300	322	322	593	501
Referrals to Drug Treatment	NA	NA	NA	3,708	5,364
Percent of Persons Tested Positive for Drugs at Detention	NA	NA	NA	55%	66%
Appearance Rate					
Felony	95%	96%	96%	96%	96%
Misdemeanor	92%	93%	94%	95%	93%

Source: D.C. Pretrial Services Agency

Adult Cases Presented by Police to the U.S. Attorney

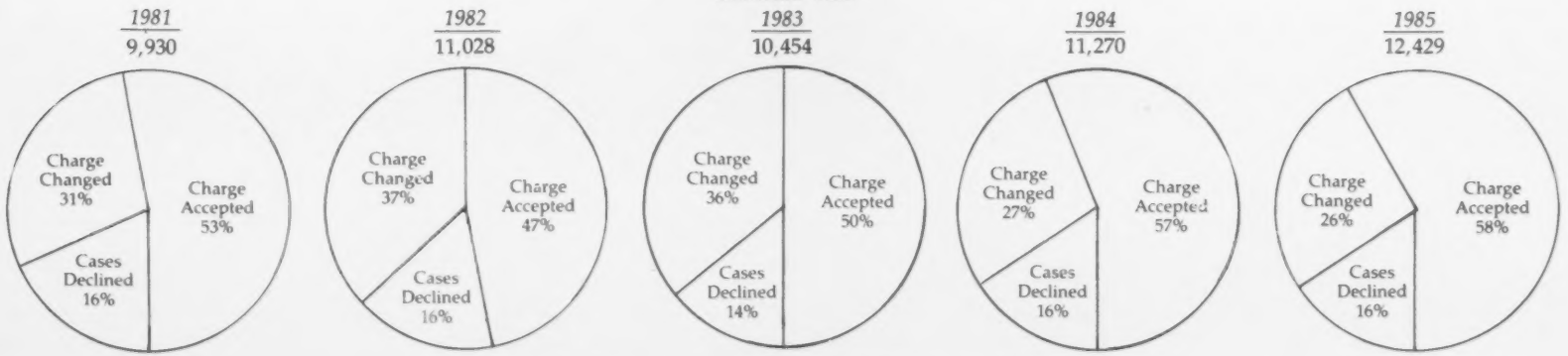
After adult suspects are charged with one or more offenses by the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, their cases are forwarded to the U.S. Attorney's Office for review. Juvenile cases are referred to the District government's Office of the Corporation Counsel.

The U.S. Attorney's Office examines the facts and evidence in adult cases and determines whether to accept the charge as presented by the police, change the charge or dismiss the case. If the decision is made to prosecute, the U.S. Attorney's Office files the charges with the court.

Over the past five years, nearly 58 percent of the felony cases presented annually by the police was filed by the U.S. Attorney. In 1985, 58 percent of the 12,429 felony cases was accepted as presented, 26 percent was changed. The balance of 16 percent was declined for prosecution. For 13,955 misdemeanor cases in 1985, 68 percent was accepted as filed, 9 percent of the charges was changed and 23 percent was declined.

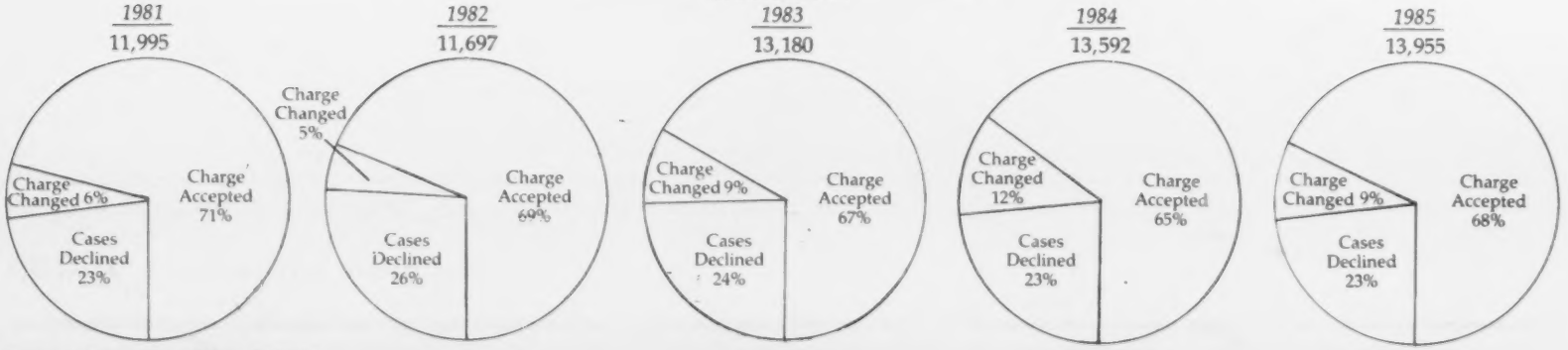
FELONY CASES PRESENTED BY THE POLICE

Calendar Year



MISDEMEANOR CASES PRESENTED BY THE POLICE

Calendar Year



Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, *PROMIS*

Public Defender Service

The Public Defender Service, PDS, was created by the *Court Reform Act of 1970* to provide legal representation for indigent persons in court proceedings. Public Defender Service attorneys defend juveniles and adults charged with criminal offenses and also represent individuals at involuntary mental health commitment proceedings. Under the *Criminal Justice Act*, CJA, of 1974, PDS is authorized to maintain a register of private attorneys to provide counsel to defendants, and is required to assist the court with administration of the CJA program. In 1985, 26,280 persons were screened for financial eligibility for court appointed counsel. Private counsel CJA appointments were processed for 20,247 persons. Public Defender Service attorneys were assigned to 13 percent of the cases. Taken together, court appointed counsel represented nearly 89 percent of the defendants with charges filed against them. Under the *Criminal Justice Act* program, nearly $10.5 million was expended in fiscal year 1985 for defense of indigent persons charged with criminal offenses.

ATTORNEY REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENT DEFENDANTS

	Fiscal Year			
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Financial Eligibility Interviews	23,992	25,897	25,674	26,280
Private Counsel Appointments Processed	18,817	18,425	19,020	20,247
Public Defender Service Representation:				
Cases Closed				
Trial Division	2,585	2,091	2,012	1,768
Mental Health Division	720	809	805	737
Appellate Division	110	89	136	108
Miscellaneous Hearings	1,209	1,203	657	506
Correctional Services	184	154	236	312
Children's Center/Juvenile Services	NA	1,070	1,292	1,240
Total	**4,808**	**5,416**	**5,138**	**4,671**

Source: Public Defender Service

Cases Filed in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia

When the U.S. Attorney prosecutes an adult offender, the case is filed in the Criminal Division of the Superior Court. Small claims, landlord and tenant actions and other civil matters are filed in the Civil Division of the Superior Court. Divorces, mental health commitments and other family matters are filed in the Family Division. The number of cases filed in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia is shown below. An overall increase in the number of cases filed is projected. To handle an increasing case load, an additional seven judges were approved and appointed in 1984. Three new hearing commissioners were also added in 1985.

NEW CASE FILINGS

	Calendar Year				
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Criminal Division					
Felony Indictments	3,631	3,934	4,161	5,261	6,160
Felony Preindictments	7,319	7,078	7,066	8,736	9,727
U.S. Misdemeanors	15,578	16,179	17,343	16,169	19,443
D.C. Misdemeanors	3,813	4,244	4,467	4,519	5,081
Special Proceedings	1,899	2,154	1,873	1,856	2,213
Traffic	8,413	8,348	10,297	11,606	12,440
Total	**40,653**	**41,937**	**45,207**	**48,147**	**55,064**
Civil Division					
Civil Actions	18,587	16,569	15,486	14,443	9,475
Landlord and Tenant	101,825	89,694	84,222	84,817	87,767
Small Claims	23,364	22,594	21,142	24,741	35,719
Total	**143,776**	**128,857**	**120,850**	**124,001**	**132,961**
Family Division					
Juvenile	4,323	4,012	4,129	4,264	4,492
Intrafamily	581	800	975	1,094	1,124
Neglect	436	432	470	492	456
Domestic Relations	8,733	8,143	8,487	6,059	8,270
Mental Health	823	1,527	1,596	1,646	1,560
Mental Retardation*	283	1,149	2,029	1,979	1,824
Total	**15,179**	**16,063**	**17,686**	**15,534**	**17,726**
Tax Division					
Criminal Tax Cases	8	5	0	0	0
Civil Tax Cases	77	94	135	166	207
Total	**85**	**99**	**135**	**166**	**207**
Auditor-Master	436	130	116	66	81
Probate Division	2,970	2,849	2,829	3,014	3,296
Grand Total	**203,099**	**189,935**	**186,823**	**190,928**	**209,335**

*Includes review hearings.

Source: District of Columbia Courts, *1985 Annual Report*

Disposition of Court Appointed Counsel Cases

Legal representation for indigent persons in court proceedings in criminal, juvenile and involuntary civil commitment cases is provided either by private attorneys through the *Criminal Justice Act* program or by Public Defender Service attorneys. The Public Defender Service, PDS, is an independent agency of the government. The disposition of all cases is indicated below.

SUPERIOR COURT CASE DISPOSITION BY TYPE

	Calendar Year			
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Felonies				
Dismissed*	520	520	661	889
Guilty Pleas	2,426	2,765	3,409	4,377
Jury Trials	551	618	630	910
Nonjury Trials	32	58	53	48
Other	612	643	846	907
Total Felonies	**4,141**	**4,604**	**5,599**	**7,131**
Misdemeanors				
Dismissed*	9,322	9,016	8,766	11,128
Guilty Pleas	6,126	7,167	6,573	7,454
Jury Trials	794	568	645	694
Nonjury Trials	165	306	490	571
Other	3,068	2,914	3,331	3,096
Total Misdemeanors	**19,475**	**19,971**	**19,805**	**22,943**
Juvenile Cases				
Not Petitioned	1,188	1,207	1,131	1,294
Dismissed**	1,203	1,247	1,194	1,164
Consent Decree	267	276	356	284
Committed to YSA	447	385	501	497
Probation	852	725	832	803
Other Sentence***	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Adjudicated Guilty	**1,299**	**1,110**	**1,333**	**1,300**
Adjudicated Not Guilty	-	-	-	-
Other***	41	122	252	191
Total Juvenile Cases	**3,998**	**3,962**	**4,266**	**4,233**
Grand Total	**27,614**	**28,537**	**29,670**	**34,307**

PUBLIC DEFENDER CASE DISPOSITION

	Fiscal Year			
	1982	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Felonies				
Dismissed*	308	283	181	198
Guilty Pleas	434	460	348	329
Jury Trials	77	73	79	94
Nonjury Trials	5	8	5	5
Other	109	116	91	78
Total Felonies	**933**	**940**	**704**	**704**
Misdemeanors				
Dismissed*	217	244	177	138
Guilty Pleas	174	223	130	114
Jury Trials	36	25	21	15
Nonjury Trials	4	1	8	4
Other	25	61	31	21
Total Misdemeanors	**456**	**554**	**367**	**292**
Juvenile Cases				
Not Petitioned	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dismissed**	130	165	145	113
Consent Decree	22	28	48	26
Committed to YSA	34	28	21	25
Probation	152	180	100	110
Other Sentence***	61	108	68	72
Total Adjudicated Guilty	**247**	**316**	**189**	**207**
Adjudicated Not Guilty	15	11	8	11
Other***	130	74	68	40
Total Juvenile Cases	**544**	**594**	**458**	**397**
Grand Total	**1,933**	**2,088**	**1,529**	**1,393**

* Dismissed by court and dismissed prior to adjudiction.
** Cases previously closed without a finding are now included as dismissed cases.
***Includes suspended commitments.

Sources: D.C. Public Defender Service
Superior Court of the District of Columbia

Court Outcomes

Adjudications of guilt are achieved through trial and pleas. The majority of felony and misdemeanor cases that were disposed in calendar year 1985 resulted in guilty findings. More felony and misdemeanor cases were disposed in 1985 than in each of the preceeding four years. The time that elapses from arrest to trial completion decreased slightly between 1983 and 1985 reflecting increased judicial availability. The overwhelming percent of felony and misdemeanor cases found guilty is disposed through pleas. In 1985, 87 percent of the felony cases adjudicated guilty and nearly 91 percent of the misdemeanor guilty outcomes were as a result of pleas.

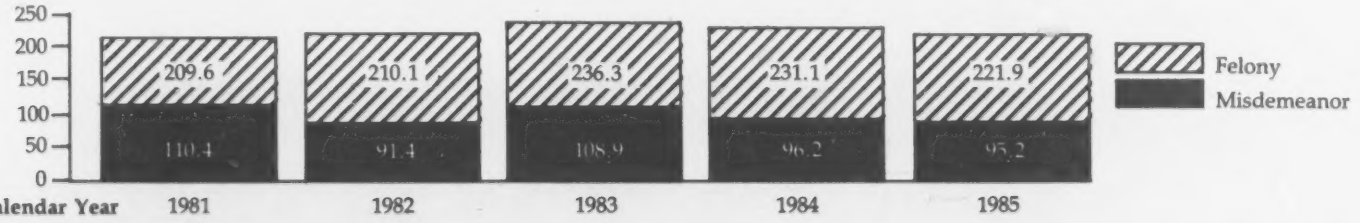
DISPOSITION OF ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CASES

	Calendar Year									
	1981		*1982*		*1983*		*1984*		*1985*	
Felony										
Guilty Finding	2,850	57%	2,661	57%	3,088	60%	3,754	63%	4,942	67%
Dismissed, Not Guilty, Other	2,113	43	2,017	43	2,052	40	2,199	37	2,457	33
Total Felonies Disposed	**4,963**	**100%**	**4,678**	**100%**	**5,140**	**100%**	**5,953**	**100%**	**7,399**	**100%**
Misdemeanor										
Guilty Finding	5,548	52%	7,204	52%	7,755	55%	7,238	53%	8,246	57%
Dismissed or Not Guilty	5,188	48	6,666	48	6,258	45	6,430	47	6,191	43
Total Misdemeanors Disposed	**10,736**	**100%**	**13,870**	**100%**	**14,013**	**100%**	**13,668**	**100%**	**14,437**	**100%**

DISTRIBUTION OF COURT OUTCOMES

	Calendar Year				
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Felony					
Guilty Finding	2,850	2,661	3,088	3,754	4,942
Percent Pleas	85.1%	85.0%	85.8%	89.1%	87.1%
Percent Jury & Bench Verdict	14.9	15.0	14.2	10.9	12.9
Misdemeanor					
Guilty Finding	5,548	7,204	7,755	7,238	8,246
Percent Pleas	91.6%	86.0%	93.2%	90.9%	91.4%
Percent Jury & Bench Verdict	8.4	14.0	6.8	9.1	8.6

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS ELAPSED FROM ARREST TO TRIAL COMPLETION



Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, *PROMIS*

District of Columbia Court of Appeals

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals is the highest court for the District of Columbia and is comparable to a state supreme court. This court is composed of a Chief Judge and eight Associate Judges. Cases are generally heard by panels of three judges; exceptional cases are heard by all nine judges. The Court of Appeals hears and rules on decisions of the Superior Court. As provided by D.C. Code Section 1-1510, the Court of Appeals also reviews contested cases and rulings from administrative hearing judges, Mayoral orders and rules and regulations of agencies of the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia Council.

APPEALS FILED AND DISPOSED

	Calendar Year				
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Filings					
Criminal	771	690	720	748	891
Civil	537	598	534	629	511
Agency	204	191	207	348	266
Special Proceedings	73	106	119	103	130
Total Filings	**1,585**	**1,585**	**1,580**	**1,828**	**1,798**
Dispositions	1,235	1,546	1,587	1,518	1,570
Ratio of Dispositions to Filings Within Year	78%	98%	100%	83%	87%

Source: District of Columbia Courts, *1985 Annual Report*

Detention

Pretrial detainees, unsentenced and sentenced prisoners, both male and female, who are serving sentences of up to one year are held in the D.C. Detention Facility. Persons who are awaiting transfer to the District's prison at Lorton, Virginia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons and other jurisdictions are also held at the D.C. Detention Facility. When the D.C. Detention Facility opened in 1976, its design capacity was for 960 prisoners. Due to prison population increases, another wing was added, bringing the total to 1,355 cells. In mid-1985, however, the population at the D.C. Detention Facility reached a level of 2,614 prisoners. This overcrowding resulted in the U.S. District Court stipulating in the case of *Campbell v. McGruder* that the population of the facility not exceed 1,694 persons.

To comply with the court order, the District proceeded to reduce the detention population through a number of different measures, including expanded bond hearings, expedited parole hearings, increases in third party custody programs, expansion of halfway house capacity and transfers to the Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities. Between August 1985 and January 1986, 1,679 prisoners were moved from District facilities into Federal Bureau of Prison facilities.

In 1985, when calculated on an average basis, 52 percent of the population of the D.C. Detention Facility consisted of unsentenced detainees. Another 37 percent was comprised of sentenced prisoners and 10 percent was parole violators. The largest increases in the Detention Facility's population in the last five years have been in the number of unsentenced male felons and in the number of sentenced females. The District is presently involved in litigation in the U.S. District Court regarding overcrowding.

AVERAGE POPULATION OF THE D.C. DETENTION FACILITY*

	Calendar Year				
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
UNSENTENCED					
Male Felons	387	556	668	671	710
Male Misdemeanants	282	253	200	259	253
Female Felons	27	42	47	41	62
Female Misdemeanants	32	36	34	31	34
Subtotal Unsentenced	**728**	**887**	**949**	**1,002**	**1,059**
SENTENCED					
Male Felons	256	482	640	510	388
Male Misdemeanants	252	212	204	174	242
Female Felons	40	62	79	76	71
Female Misdemeanants	36	50	84	75	50
Subtotal Sentenced	**584**	**806**	**1,007**	**835**	**751**
INCARCERATED PAROLEES	154	226	254	221	211
Total	**1,466**	**1,919**	**2,210**	**2,058**	**2,021**
Annual Average	**1,497**	**1,903**	**2,133**	**2,058**	**2,280**

*Derived from the census as of mid-month for a twelve-month period.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Prison Commitments by Offense

In calendar year 1985, 771 men were committed to the D.C. Department of Corrections to serve prison sentences of one or more years at Lorton. Women, when sentenced for one or more years, serve their sentences in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities. As of December 1985, 268 women were serving sentences in federal prisons.

There were 77 young adult males, sentenced under the federal *Youth Corrections Act*. These young males were between the ages of 18 and 22 and were prosecuted as youth under this statute. Fewer youths entered Lorton in 1985 than in previous years due to the fact that the federal *Youth Corrections Act* had been revoked and not replaced by local law until December 7, 1985 when the *Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act*, D.C. Law 6-69, took effect.

In 1985, 694 adult males entered Lorton. The most common sentence was robbery, followed by drugs, homicide and burglary offenses. Homicide convictions carried the longest minimum sentence with a weighted average for adults of 16.7 years. These commitments include only newly sentenced adult and youth processed through the Lorton Diagnostic Unit during the year 1985. As a result of mandatory sentencing law, which took effect in June 1983, persons convicted of commiting a violent crime with a weapon or who are convicted or selling drugs or possession of drugs with the intent to distribute may be given mandatory sentences.

FELONS ENTERING LORTON*

Calendar Year 1985

*Sentence***	*Number of Persons*			*Percent of Total*		*Weighted Average Minimum Sentence****
	Youth	Adults	**Total**	Youth	Adult	Adults Only
Homicide	3	98	**101**	3.9%	14.1%	16.7
Robbery	31	198	**229**	40.2	28.5	11.1
Drugs	18	156	**174**	23.4	22.5	3.4
Burglary	5	77	**82**	6.5	11.1	5.0
Assault	5	57	**62**	6.5	8.2	6.1
Rape	1	38	**39**	1.3	5.5	11.1
Larceny	2	13	**15**	2.6	1.9	2.4
Auto Theft	5	10	**15**	6.5	1.4	1.6
Other Felonies	1	7	**8**	1.3	1.0	10.9
Forgeries	1	4	**5**	1.3	.6	1.8
Weapons	2	18	**20**	2.6	2.6	3.8
Sex Offenses	1	13	**14**	1.3	1.9	7.4
Other Charges	2	5	7	2.6	.7	2.4
Total	**77**	**694**	**771**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**6.4**

* The number of felons includes only those newly sentenced men processed through the Diagnostic Unit.
** In the case of multiple convictions, the man is classified under the sentence with the most serious conviction.
***The weighted minimum sentence is calculated on the aggregated sentence in the case of persons having multiple convictions.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Imprisonment

The District operates a state corrections system for incarcerated persons. The District's "state" prison, built in 1916, is located at Lorton, Virginia. The 3,600 acre reservation includes minimum, medium and maximum security facilities and facilities for young adults. The adult facilities house male prisoners convicted of felony offenses and certain sentenced misdemeanors. The Youth Centers I and II house young adults when committed under the federal *Youth Corrections Act* which covers ages 18 up to 22. However, in 1984, in the 98th session of Congress, the federal *Youth Corrections Act* was repealed. The District is now examining its options for alternatives in sentencing young adult offenders. Many male prisoners are placed in Federal Bureau of Prison institutions. These placements are at the discretion of the courts. Most women prisoners who have been sentenced for more than one year are housed in the Federal Bureau of Prisons facility at Alderson, West Virginia.

The incarcerated population in the District's criminal justice system increased significantly from 1981 to 1985. This reflects an increasing number of arrests, guilty dispositions, persons denied pretrial release and mandatory sentencing. The District expanded its capacity for sentenced prisoners by 1,887 beds from 1980 to 1985. This new capacity has not been sufficient to serve the numbers of sentenced prisoners.

The Metropolitan Police Department reports a reduction in certain reported crimes in recent years. This reduction in crime may have an impact on the need for future capacity. With this trend and a decrease in the population sector most frequently involved in crime, the male population between the ages of 20-29, projections are that the incarcerated population will grow moderately over the next few years and begin to stabilize after 1990.

SENTENCED PRISONERS

	December 1982		*December 1983*		*December 1984*		*December 1985*	
	Capacity	Census	Capacity	Census	Capacity	Census	Capacity	Census
D.C. Detention Facility								
Sentenced Population	*	930	*	1,004	*	1,161	*	1,532
Lorton Central Facility	1,162	1,221	1,166	1,110	1,166	1,164	1,195	1,230
Minimum Security	252	214	300	300	300	283	400	476
Maximum Security	456	453	536	531	536	533	536	444
Occoquan I	398	417	436	391	436	410	436	507
Occoquan II	Not Open	-	450	301	450	456	450	584
Occoquan III	Not Open	-	Not Open	-	Not Open	-	300	347
Youth Center I	350	343	406	379	406	397	406	403
Youth Center II	191	189	250	244	250	246	250	290
Total	**2,809**	**2,837**	**3,544**	**3,256**	**3,544**	**3,494**	**3,973**	**4,281**
Halfway Houses	272	250	302	284	302	261	360	408
D.C. Prisoners in Federal Bureau of Prisons								
Males		1,091		1,152		1,294		1,907
Females		120		120		126		268
Total		**5,228**		**5,816**		**6,336**		**8,396**

*The capacity is subject to court review; there are 1,378 single cells, 479 are for sentenced prisoners.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Training Programs in Prison

In March 1984, the Department of Corrections implemented a comprehensive education and training program called Second Chances for Improved Education and Job Preparedness. The program was initiated by the Congress with $22.3 million to demonstrate that an enhanced academic and vocational training program would enhance the employability of offenders and improve their chances of remaining in the community after release from prison. The introduction of this new program is reflected in academic enrollments which rose from 800 inmates to 1,500. The slight decline in enrollment levels between fiscal years 1984 and 1985 reflects the transfer of prisoners from Lorton to facilities of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Enrollment levels are expected to increase again in fiscal year 1986.

The program provides a range of academic subjects, including basic literacy training, personal skills development and course work to prepare for the GED examination. An innovative aspect of the program is an Apprenticeship Continuum, which offers screening, testing, counselling and placement services through the D.C. Apprenticeship Council. Certificate programs in auto body and mechanics, building trades, culinary arts and landscaping are planned.

Vocational training is an important part of the prison educational program. Among the trades and occupations available in the program are auto body repair, auto mechanics, barbering, bricklaying and culinary arts. Participation in vocational programs has been increasing for the last four years.

ACADEMIC ENROLLMENTS

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Total Academic Enrollments	834	750	800	1,500	1,382	3,000
GED Preparation Students	167	150	180	305	294	800
Basic Literacy Students	125	112	120	355	419	200
Adult Basic Education	542	448	500	840	669	2,000

VOCATIONAL PARTICIPATION

	Fiscal Year					
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Planned 1986*
Total Enrollments	245	280	206	429	604	700
Completions of Vocational Training	93	108	120	160	66	100

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

District Parole

A sentenced adult offender is normally eligible for parole after serving the minimum sentence ordered by the court. When a person becomes eligible for parole, a hearing is held before the D.C. Parole Board. In 1985, 55 percent of the adult applicants was granted parole at the time of the initial hearing before the Parole Board.

As conditions of parole, the offender must have a job and a place to live in the community. Parolees are placed in the community under the supervision of the D.C. Department of Corrections until the term of the sentence expires. The department has a staff of 36 parole officers, and the present caseload is now 53 parolees per officer.

In 1985, 1,033 persons were placed under parole. Of those men paroled from Lorton in1985, the average time served in prison was 3.14 years. In 1985, 440 persons successfully completed serving their term on parole, while 519 persons had their parole revoked. The increase in revocations is in part reflective of new parole guidelines being used by the Parole Board. These guidelines establish empirically based criteria upon which parole release decisions are made.

PERSONS ON PAROLE

	Calendar Year				
	1981	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Annual Average Parole Population	2,192	2,058	2,284	2,226	1,895
Releases to Parole	1,265	1,296	1,537	1,175	1,033
Expiration of Parole	439	495	473	466	440
Parole Revocations	310	332	298	387	519

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Parole Supervision

Court Probation

Probation is a sentence for a less serious offense ordered by the court at the time the judge disposes of the case. The judge may order a split sentence, which requires the offender to spend a period of time imprisoned and the rest of the sentence in the community on probation. Thus, probation often serves as an alternative to incarceration. In calendar year 1985, with a staff of 112 adult probation officers, the caseload was 103 probationers per probation officer.

PROBATION CASES UNDER SUPERVISION

	Calendar Year					
	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Cases as of December 31						
Adult Services	6,562	7,982	7,841	9,919	10,713	12,172
Family Services	1,248	1,176	1,164	223	182	182
Diversion	225	430	334	428	377	214
Juvenile	1,019	993	791	723	897	799
Total	**9,054**	**10,581**	**10,130**	**11,293**	**12,169**	**13,367**
Total Cases Assigned						
Adult Services	5,136	6,663	7,251	9,344	9,225	10,734
Family Services	394	211	198	161	107	114
Diversion	934	1,779	1,334	1,409	1,497	1,213
Juvenile	1,477	1,264	883	753	939	929
Total	**7,941**	**9,917**	**9,666**	**11,667**	**11,768**	**12,990**
Total Cases Removed						
Adult Services	4,041	5,243	7,392	7,266	8,469	9,275
Family Services	327	283	210	1,102	148	114
Diversion	1,158	1,574	1,430	1,315	1,539	1,376
Juvenile	1,587	1,290	1,085	821	765	1,027
Total	**7,113**	**8,390**	**10,117**	**10,504**	**10,921**	**11,792**
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions*						
Adult Services	76	78	91	94	96	112
Family Services	18	16	12	13	14	14
Juvenile	48	53	44	41	41	58
Total	**142**	**147**	**147**	**148**	**151**	**184**

*Probation officer positions for Diversion Services are included in other services categories.

Source: District of Columbia Courts, *Annual Reports*, 1980-85

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